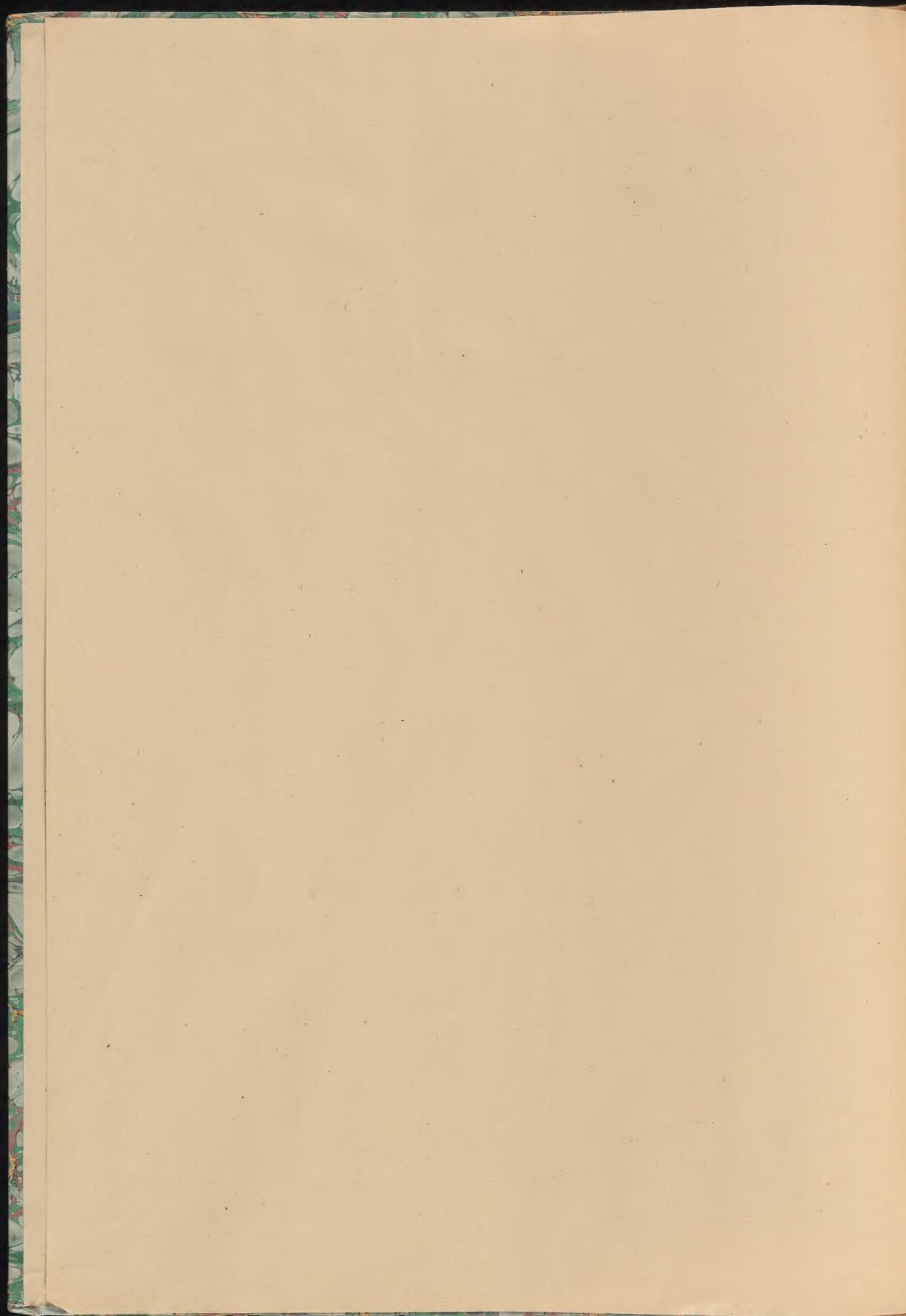
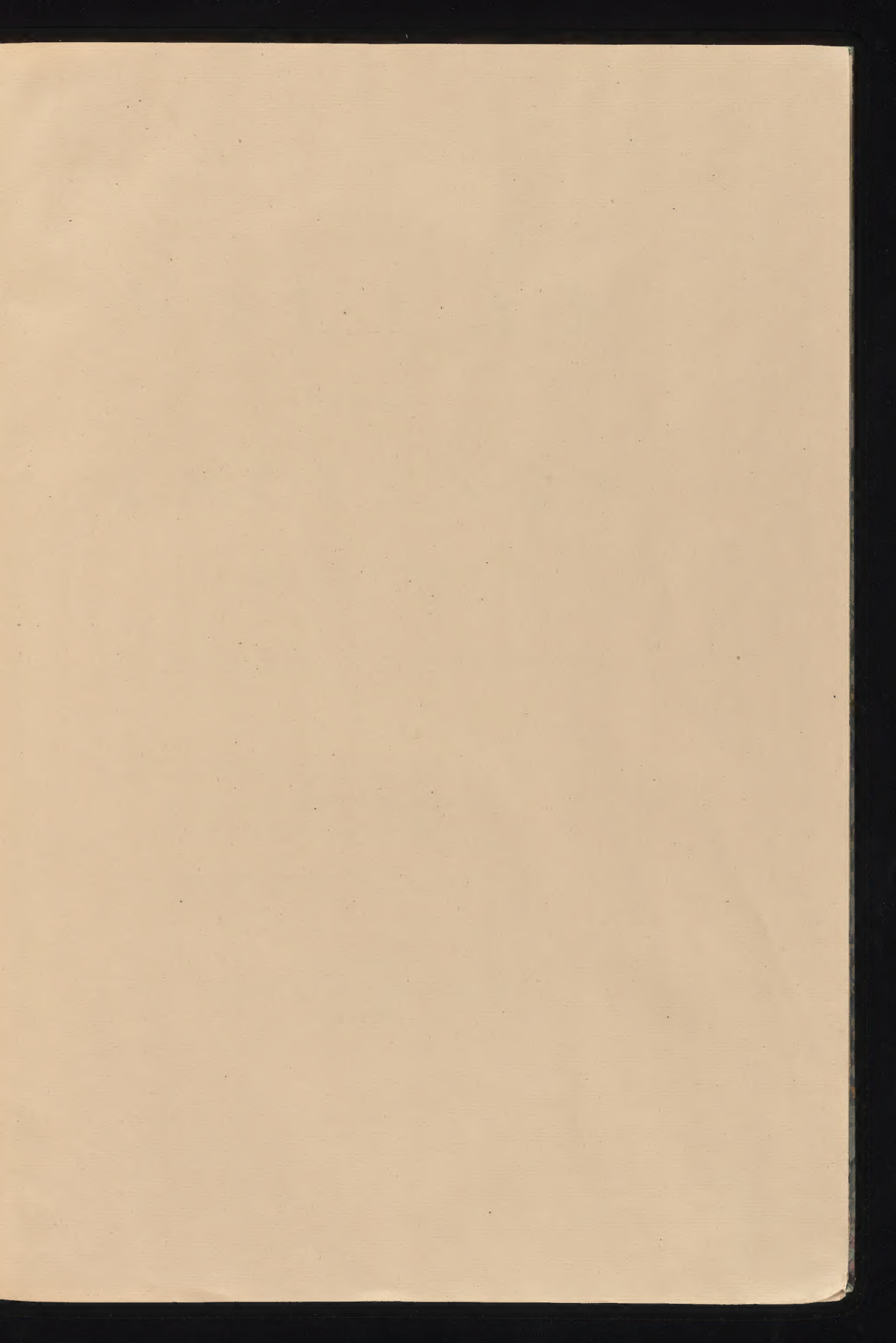
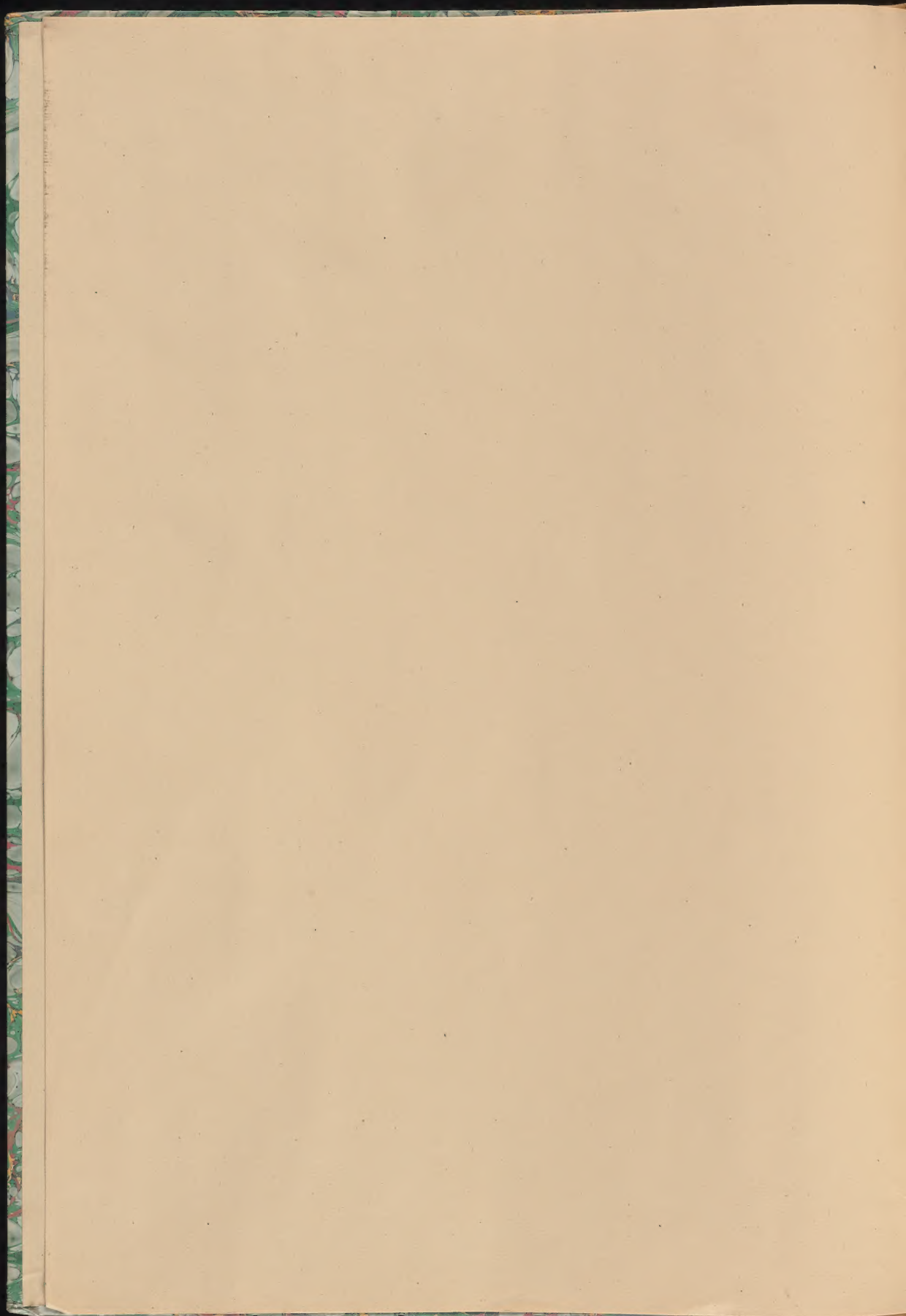




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THE
VILLAS
OF THE
ANCIENTS
ILLUSTRATED.

BY
ROBERT CASTELL.

*Vos sapere & solos aio bene vivere, quorum
Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia Villis.*

Hor.

LONDON:
Printed for the AUTHOR.

MDCCXXVIII.



THE
VILLAS
OF THE
ANCIENTS
ILLUSTRATED

By JOHN R. COOPER, Esq.
F.R.S.E. &c.

LONDON:
Printed for the Author
by J. JOHNSON, Strand.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
RICHARD
EARL of BURLINGTON.

My LORD,

WHEN I consider Your great and universal Knowledge in the *Belles Arts*, it is not without a just Apprehension of my own Defects, that I submit this small Performance to Your Judgment; but when I again reflect that many Works of *Inigo Jones's* and *Palladio's* had perish'd but for Your Love to Architecture, I lay aside my Fears, and the rather as this Work is wholly founded on the Rules of the Ancients, for whom Your Lordship has on all Occasions manifested the greatest Regard.

The Authors who furnish out the Materials for what I here present You, were, like Your Lordship, great Admirers of Arts, and for the same Reason too, because they had Skill enough to discern their Excellencies.

DEDICATION.

I shall think myself happy, if while I am assisted with the Pieces of *Varro* and *Pliny*, (two Persons of eminent Rank in the *Roman* State) I may be thought worthy the Patronage of my Lord BURLINGTON, who is of no less Eminence in our Own; and I am confident there is no One so zealously devoted to these Ancients but will permit me to say, You excel them in this; They cultivated Arts while they yet flourish'd in their Glory, but You give them new Life when they languish, and even rescue them from Decay and Oblivion. I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient

and most humble Servant,

ROBERT CASTELL.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

A *Desire I have long entertain'd of translating and explaining Vitruvius, determin'd me first to set about some inferior Performance in Architecture, as a necessary Preparation to my entring on a Work of so much Labour and Difficulty: And as I thought nothing could be more proper for my Choice than such a Branch of the Art as that great Master had been least Curious to explain, I resolv'd to take for my Subject the Rules that were observ'd in the situating and disposing of the Roman Villas, which he speaks of only in a cursory Way, lib. 6. cap. 10. and to this End I have been at the Pains to peruse many ancient Authors, who have treated more at large of that Part, not the meanest of the Architect's Business.*

Most of the Roman Writers upon Agriculture that are remaining, have thought fit, at the Beginning of their Works, to tell us what were to be consider'd in the Situation and Disposition of Villas. Cato, the eldest of them, left the fewest Rules on that Head, and of the least Consequence; but Varro that was the next after him, has been more ample and judicious in his Observations, and seems to have laid the Foundation for what Columella, Palladius, and those several Greek Authors mention'd by Constantine, have since wrote on that Subject. He has discours'd more fully than any of them on those Parts of the Villa that were design'd as well for the Pleasures of a retir'd Life as the Conveniencies and Profits of Agriculture.

Pliny the Younger alone has exceeded Varro in this Particular; he has left us two Epistles, containing an exact Description of his Villas of Laurentinum and Tuscum, and tho' we find not in him any direct Rules for the Disposition of the Villa Urbana or Country-House of Pleasure, yet he gives us to understand, that those Buildings were contriv'd according to the

The P R E F A C E.

strictest Rules of Art, and points out what were principally regarded in the placing and ordering of them, and how they were at once accommodated by the Architect for enjoying the Benefits, and for avoiding the Inconveniencies of the several Seasons. He speaks only of the Situation and Disposition of those Buildings, knowing his Friends to whom he wrote, could not but be sensible that the Rules laid down by Vitruvius with respect to Beauty and Proportion were equally to take Place in the City and Countrey.

I thought it proper to quote my Authorities at large, and especially the two Epistles of Pliny, which the Reader hath here both in Latin and English. And as I attempt only to shew the Distribution and Disposition of such Buildings, I have omitted to draw any Elevations and Sections but what are taken from the express Words of the Ancients, or are evidently necessary to illustrate the Meaning of some difficult Passages.

The whole Work consists of three Parts: The first contains the Description of a Villa Urbana, or Countrey House of Retirement near the City, that was supplied with most of the Necessaries of Life from a neighbouring Market Town. The second sets forth the Rules that were necessary to be observed by an Architect, who had the Liberty to chuse a Situation, and to make a proper Distribution of all Things in and about the Villa; but particularly with relation to the Farm-house, which in this Sort of Buildings, according to the more ancient Roman Manner, was always join'd to the Master's House, or but very little remov'd from it. In the third Part is shewn the Description of another Villa Urbana, on a Situation very different from the former, with the Farm-house and its Appurtenances so far remov'd as to be no Annoyance to it, and at the same Time so near as to furnish it conveniently with all Necessaries.

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THE
VILLAS of the ANCIENTS
ILLUSTRATED.

PART I.

LIBER II. EP. XVII.

C. Plinius Gallo suo, S.

BOOK II. EP. XVII.

Pliny to Gallus, Health.

MIRARIS cur me Lauren-
tinum, vel (si ita mavis)
Laurens meum tantopere
delectet: defines mirari, cum
cognoveris Gratiam ' Villæ, Op-
portunitatem Loci, Litoris Spa-
tium.

YOU wonder I am so much de-
lighted with Laurentinum,
or, if you had rather, Lau-
rens, my Country-Seat: But you will
cease to do so, when you are acquaint-
ed with the Beauty of the ' Villa,
the

' Villa.] Varro, lib. x. cap. 3. tells us from whence this Word is deriv'd. His Words are these: *Villa, quod in eam convehuntur fructus, & evehuntur, cum veniant. A quo rustici etiam*
A. nunc

tium. Decem & septem millibus Passuum ab Urbe secessit, ut, peractis quæ agenda fuerint, salvo jam & composito Die possis ibi manere. Additur non una via; nam & Laurentina & Ostiensis eadem ferunt, sed Laurentina à quarto decimo Lapide, Ostiensis ab undecimo relinquenda est. Utrunque excipit Iter aliqua ex parte arenosum, Jumentis paulo gravius & longius, Equo breve & molle. Varia hinc atque inde Facies; nam modo occurrentibus Sylvis Via coarctatur, modo latissimis Pratis diffunditur & patescit: multi Greges Ovium, multa ibi Equorum Boumque Ar-

menta,

the Conveniency of the Place, and the Spaciousness of the Coast. It lies seventeen Miles from Rome; so that, having finished the Business of the City, one may reach it with Ease and Safety by the Close of Day. There are two Ways to it; for both the Laurentine and the Ostian Road will carry you thither: The first must be left at the end of the tenth Mile, and the latter at the thirteenth. Whichever Road you take is partly sandy, something heavy and tedious for Carriages, but short and easy to those that ride. The Country on both Sides affords a great Variety of Views; in some Places the Prospect is confin'd by Woods, in others is extended over large and spacious Meadows; where many Flocks

nunc quoque viam Veham appellant, propter vesturas, & Vellam non Villam, quo Vehunt & unde Vehunt. A Villa, according to Columella, consisted of three Parts, viz. Urbana, Rustica, & Fructuaria. The first of which was that Part of the House, set apart for the Master's Use; the second was for the Cattle and Servants that till'd the Land, and were employ'd in the more ordinary Services of the House; and the last consisted only of Repositories for Corn, Wine, Oyl, &c. Sometimes the Villa Urbana, as this of Laurentinum, was only a Country-House of Pleasure, built without any regard to the Villa Rustica, or any thing relating to Agriculture or Pasturage; and though such Houses, according to the Opinion of Varro, lib. 3. cap. 1. did not deserve the Name of Villas, yet it appears that in Pliny's Time they bore that Appellation: But Palladius, who lived after our Author, never uses that Word but when he speaks of that Part of the House peculiarly called Rustica. Martial makes use of the Word Prætorium, to express the whole Villa, which Vitruvius calls Pseudo-urbanum, by which he means only a House built in the Country, with all the Members and Ornaments of those of the City.

^a à quartodecimo Lapide.] The Miles on the Roman Roads were distinguish'd by a Pillar, or Stone, set up at the End of each of them, which was mark'd with one or more Figures, signifying how far it was from the Milliarium Aureum, a Pillar in the Forum near the Temple of Saturn, which had on it the Figure I. so that the next Pillar to it, which was mark'd II. was but one Mile from the Standard Pillar, and consequently the XIV and XI Stones were but thirteen and ten Miles from the Forum.

menta, quæ, Montibus Hyeme depulsa, Herbis & Teporè verno nitescunt. Villa usibus capax, non sumptuosa Tutela: cujus in prima Parte ³ Atrium frugi, nec tamen fordidum; deinde ⁴ Porticus in ⁵ O Literæ Similitudinem circumactæ, quibus parvula sed festiva ⁶ Area includitur: Egregium hæ adversum Tempestates Receptaculum;

Flocks of Sheep and Herds of Cattle, that were driven from the Mountains by the Severity of the Weather, grow sleek and fat by the returning Warmth of the Spring, and the Richness of the Pasturage. My Villa is large enough to afford a convenient, tho' not sumptuous, Reception for my Friends: The first thing that offers it self is a plain, tho' not mean ³ Atrium; from thence you enter a ⁴ Porticus in form like the Letter ⁵ O, which surrounds a small but pleasant ⁶ Area. This is an excellent Retreat

³ *Atrium.*] By what *Varro* says, l. 6. c. 10. it plainly appears that the *Atrium* was the first Room of the House, and lay just beyond the *Vestibulum*; and, by the Rules he has given us for them, c. 17. it is manifest that tho' they were sometimes of different Proportions, they had one thing common to them all, which was, that a great Part of them was open at top. In the Country, where they were not straitened for Room, the *Atrium* was what we call the Fore-Court, as this of *Pliny's* appears to have been; and the *Atrium* was to be pass'd before one could come to the *Vestibulum*. It is not improbable but some of these Fore-Courts had *Porticus* round them, like the *Ale* of the City *Atrium*, and were for Clients and those Servants to wait in, that were from thence call'd *Atrienfes*. In Rome there were several Buildings that were call'd *Arria*; as the *Atrium Publicum*, *Arria Libertatis*, *Vestæ*, *Minervæ*, &c. which very probably were so call'd for the Resemblance they bore to those *Varro* describes, or were Courts before Temples, or other Publick Buildings, surrounded by *Porticus*.

⁴ *Porticus.*] This was a common Name to all Buildings that had Walks under the Covert of a Roof or Ceiling, supported by Pillars or Pilasters, tho' differently call'd, according to the Disposition of the Pillars: When plac'd on the Outside of a Building, as round some of their Temples, it was call'd *Periæterium*; when these Ranges of Pillars were within a Room, as they were sometimes in their *Triclinia*, *Basilicæ*, *Arria*, and Temples, the void Space betwixt the Pillars and the side Walls was called *Ale*: But when Pillars surrounded Courts, and had Walks betwixt them and the Walls, these Ranges of Pillars were called *Peristyllia*, and the Walk betwixt was call'd a *Porticus*.

⁵ *O.*] It appears by ancient Inscriptions, that the *Romans* did not make this Letter exactly circular, but rather elliptical; the Form of which he therefore chose, as most easily describing that of his *Porticus*: For tho' *Ellipsis* is become a common Word, and is understood by most to signify an oval Form, yet it truly signifies no more than a Defect, as an Oval was a defective Circle, and would have requir'd more Words for its Explanation, than *Pliny* thought fit to employ.

⁶ *Area.*] This Word is deriv'd from *arando*, and originally signify'd a plain even Space laid out near the Farm-House to dry the Corn in the Sun, for the making of which those *Roman* Authors that have wrote on Agriculture have given Directions. It was afterwards us'd for any Pavement *sub dio*, and surrounded by Buildings.

culum; nam 7 Specularibus, ac multo magis imminentibus Tec-
tis muniuntur. Est contra me-
dias 8 Cavædium hilare; mox 9 Tri-
clinium satis pulchrum, quod in
Litus excurrit; ac si quando 10 A-
frico Mare impulsum est, fractis
jam & novissimis Fluctibus leviter
adluitur: the Wind 10 Africus; its Foundation

is.

7 *Specularibus.*] The Commentators on this Epistle, who have taken notice of this Word, agreed that it signifies a Window made of transparent Stone, as perhaps imagining that Glass was not then put to that Use; but if so, *Palladius* certainly would not have given Directions to his Husbandman to make *Specularia* in the *Olearium*: For tho' there might probably have been more Plenty of those Stones among the Ancients than at present, yet it appears by *Pliny* the Naturalist's describing a Temple built with it as the greatest Rarity of his Time, and by the mention *Plutarch* makes of a Room in *Domitian's* Palace which was lin'd with it, that it was not common enough for Husbandmen to purchase; so that it may be rather conjectur'd that *Specularia* signified nothing but Glass Windows that wanted no Shutters to keep out the Weather, and could always be seen through, as *Fenestra* signify'd those where the Weather was kept out only by Shutters. *Columella* mentions raising Cucumbers with *Specularia*, and *Martial* takes notice that the Romans shelter'd their Rose-Trees by them, as we at this Day make Green-Houses to preserve our most valuable tender Trees.

8 *Cavædium.*] To most of the Roman Villa's belong'd three sorts of Courts, viz. that before the House, which was call'd the *Arrium*, the Office-Court, or Farm-Yard, call'd *Chors*, and the Court within the House, call'd *Cavædium*, or *Cava Edium*, being an *Atræ* surrounded by the Buildings of the House. The Similitude there was between the City *Arrium* and the *Cavædium*, being both open at top, has occasion'd several to imagine these Terms signify'd the same thing: But they may be satisfi'd to the contrary, if they will search *Vitruvius*, lib. 6. where he tells us how many sorts of *Cavædia* there were, and gives Directions for the City *Arria*. The Grecians, who, by *Vitruvius's* Account, had no *Arrium* in their Houses, were not without the *Cavædium*, which they call'd *Αὐλὰ*, as being a Place *sub dio*. These Courts are by *Vitruvius*, in his Description of the Grecian Houses, lib. 6. cap. 10. call'd *Peristyllia*, because surrounded by Pillars; but afterwards in the same Cap. speaking of the Passages that were betwixt the *Peristyllin* and *Hospitalia*, where they entertain'd Strangers, he calls them *Mesaulæ*, quod inter duas Aulas media sunt interposita.

9 *Triclinium.*] This Room was originally so call'd from the three Beds it could contain; yet this Name was sometimes given to larger Eating Rooms, tho' they are by *Vitruvius* term'd *Œci* from *ὄσος*. *Domus*, call'd so either from their extraordinary Size, or as they were commonly separated from the main Building, or only join'd to it by one Wall, might seem to be Houses themselves. Of these *Œci* there were three sorts in use among the Romans, viz. the *Tetrastyle*, the *Corinthian*, and the *Egyptian*; of all which, and wherein they differ'd, *Vitruvius* gives an Account, l. 6. c. 5. Besides these common to the Romans, there was one sort that, in *Vitruvius's* time, was only in use among the Grecians, viz. the *Cyzican*, spoke of by *Vitr.* l. 6. c. 6. The Office of the *Triclinium* and *Œcos* was the same, viz. for Entertainments; yet it appears by *Vitr.* l. 6. c. 10. that the Grecian Ladies frequently pass'd the Hours allotted to their Needle Work in the *Œci*.

10 *Africus.*] There being a Necessity for placing the Roman Winds round the following Plans, to them the Reader is refer'd; where may be seen how they agree with our Compass.

adluitur: undique Valvas, aut Fenestras non minores Valvis habet: atque ita à Lateribus, à Fronte, quasi tria Maria prospiciat. A tergo Cavædium, Porticum, Aream; Porticum rursus, mox Atrium, Sylvas, & longinquos respicit Montes. Hujus à læva retractus paulo, ¹¹ Cubiculum est amplum: deinde aliud minus, quod altera Fenestra admittit Orientem, Occidentem altera retinet: hæc & subjacens Mare longius quidem, sed securius intuetur. Hujus Cubiculi, & Triclinii illius Objectu includitur Angulus, qui purissimum Solem continet, & accendit. Hoc ¹² Hybernaculum, hoc etiam

is gently wash'd by the last, spent and broken Waves: On every side are Folding-Doors, or Windows as large: So that from the Front, and both Sides, you have the View as it were of three several Seas; and backwards is seen the Cavædium, the Porticus, the Area; again the Porticus, then the Atrium, and lastly, the Woods and distant Mountains. At the left hand of the Triclinium, not so far advanced towards the Sea, is a large ¹¹ Cubiculum; beyond that a less, which has one Window to the Rising, and another to the Setting Sun: From hence the Sea is seen at something a greater Distance, but with more Security from its Inclemencies. The Angle that this Cubiculum and Triclinium make by their Settings out, does not only retain, but add force to, the warmest Rays of the Sun. Here is my ¹² Hybernaculum, and the

B

Gym-

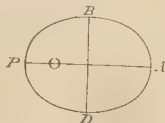
¹¹ *Cubiculum.*] This Word in its general Acceptation is taken to signify nothing but a Bed-chamber, but is us'd by *Viruvius*, and other Authors, as a common Name to all Rooms that were not for some particular Office; such as the *Triclinium*, *Atrium*, &c. so that here it seems to have meant no more than what at present is called a Room, and when a Bed-chamber was intended it was most often distinguish'd as such, as appears by *Pliny* in this Epistle, where he says, *Cubiculum noctis & somni*, and in the Description of his *Tuscan Villa* he calls one Room *Dormitorium Cubiculum*.

¹² *Hybernaculum.*] This Word is us'd by *Viruvius*, to signify that Part of the House which by its Disposition, was most proper to be inhabited during the Winter, as the other Apartments that were turn'd to the *East* and *North*, were for the Summer; but here the Word signifies a Place out of the House made warm in Winter by the Sun.

etiam ¹³ Gymnasium meorum est; ¹³ Gymnasium of my Family; which
 ibi omnes silent Venti, exceptis qui is never incommoded by any Winds,
 Nubilum inducunt, & serenum but those which bring in cloudy Wea-
 antequam Usus Loci eripiunt. ther, and destroy the, at other times,
 Adnectitur Angulo Cubiculum in serene Situation of the Place. Join-
¹⁴ Aspida curvatum, quod Am- ing to this Angle is a Cubiculum,
 bitum Solis Fenestris omnibus se- that jets out in an ¹⁴ Elliptick Form,
 quitur: Parieti ejus in Bibliothecæ speciem Armarium insertum from which gradually at all its Win-
 est, quod non legendos Libros, dows it receives the whole Course of
 the Sun: It has in its Walls Repo-
 sitories after the manner of Libra-
 ries,

¹³ Gymnasium.] Pausanias informs us, that the Grecians had Places set apart in every City for public Exercise, which are by him call'd *Gymnasia*, from their exercising naked in them: By *Vitruvius*, who gives the exact Description of one of these Places, they are call'd *Palaestra*, from the Exercise of the Ball that was used there. In these Buildings they not only used bodily Exercise, but held Disputations in all Parts of polite Learning; and in them there were allotted Parts to the Philosophers and Poets, as well as to the Wrestlers. The Roman *Therma* were but Imitations of these Grecian *Palaestra*, and consisted of as many and the same Parts, and, like the other, were design'd for publick Exercise. By this Passage of *Pliny* it appears, that these publick Exercises were also used in their private Houses, and that the Place it self was call'd by the same Name the Grecians (from whom they borrow'd this Custom) gave to their Places of Exercise.

¹⁴ *Aspida*.] This Word, which is often made use of by *Pliny* the Naturalist, l. 2. is an Astronomical Term, and is at present taken for those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which is farthest from, and the other nearest to the Sun. For instance: The Elliptick Orbit of the Earth being represented by the Figure *ABPD*, in one of whose Focus's, *O*, is plac'd the Sun; the Points *A*, *P*, are the *Aspides*; or those two Points in the Orbit of the Earth, one of which, *A*, is the farthest from, and the other, *P*, nearest to the Sun, *O*. This is the strict Meaning of the Word, as used at present; but here it seems to signify the Round the Earth took, according to the *Ptolemaick* System, about this Planet.



'Tis remarkable that, in the Description of the *Porticus* of this *Villa*, and in this Room where *Pliny* had occasion to mention a Form which we vulgarly call an Oval, and the Mathematicians an Ellipsis, from its being a defective Circle and one of the Conick Sections, he was oblig'd to take the Method he has done to explain himself, by comparing the former to the Letter *O*, and this to that imaginary Curve in Astronomy, before-mention'd: For though Ellipsis and Oval are become at present synonymous Terms to express this Curve, the former truly signifies in it self no more than a Defect, and the latter, strictly taken, means a Form in all respects equal to that of an Egg, and not the Periphery; and it was only the want of a Word to express this Form, that made *Vitruvius*, l. 6. c. 5. in his Directions for the Ceiling of the *Corinthian* Ecot, to say, *Curva Lacunaria ad Circinum delumbata*.

fed leſtitandos capit. Adhæret *ries, containing Books, rather for Amuſement, than Study. Cloſe to this*
¹⁵ Dormitorium Membrum, Tranſitu interjacente, qui ¹⁶ ſuſpenſus *lies ¹⁵ the Dormitorium, with only a*
 & tabulatus, conceptum Vaporem *void Space betwixt, which being*
 ſalubri Temperamento huc illuc ¹⁶ *boarded and ſhelving, in a whol-*
 digerit & miniſtrat. Reliqua Pars *some manner tempers the concei-*
 Lateris hujus Servorum Liberto- *ved Heat, and adminiſters it to all*
 rumque uſibus detinetur, pluriſ- *Parts of the Room. The reſt of this*
 que tam mundis, ut accipere Hoſ- *ſide of the Houſe is allotted to my*
 pites poſſint. Ex alio latere Cu- *Freemen and Slaves, yet is for the*
 biculum eſt politiſſimum: deinde *moſt part decent enough to receive my*
 vel Cubiculum grande, vel mo- *Friends. On the right-hand of the*
 dica ¹⁷ Cœnatio; quæ plurimo So- *Triclinium is a moſt elegant Cubicu-*
 le, plurimo Mari lucet. Poſt hanc *lum; and another either very large*
 Cubiculum cum ¹⁸ Procœtone, Al- *Cubiculum, or moderate ¹⁷ Cœnatio;*
 titudine æſtivum, Munimentis hy- *which is much enlightened both by*
 bernum; *the Sun and Sea. After this is a Cu-*
 biculum with a ¹⁸ Procœton; *'tis*
 for

¹⁵ *Dormitorium Membrum.*] This Room, when diſtinguiſh'd from the Cubiculum, was a Place ſet apart for no other uſe than that of a Bed-chamber, which was not always imply'd in the Word Cubiculum, as has been before taken notice of.

¹⁶ *Suſpenſus & tabulatus.*] Palladius, lib. 1. tit. 40. in ſhewing the Method of making the hot Cells of the Baths, ſays thus. *Suſpenſuras vero cellarum ſic facies, Arcam primo bipedis ſternis, inclinata ſit ramentum ſtrutura ad fornacem, ut ſi pilam miſeris, intro ſtare non poſſit, ſed ad fornacem recurrat. Sic eveniet, ut flamma altum petendo, cellas faciat plus calere.* And in the ſame Chap. he ſays, *Camera in balneo ſi ſignina ſunt, fortiores ſunt; quæ vero de tabulis ſunt, virgis ferreis tranſverſis, & ferreis arcibus ſuſtinentur.* To theſe two Paſſages we are beholden for the full Explanation of theſe Words, and from thence we may conclude that theſe Words are rightly written, which the Difficulty of underſtanding them had given ſome cauſe to doubt.

¹⁷ *Cœnatio.*] This ſeems to have been a leſſer Room than the Triclinium or Œcos, though deſign'd for the ſame uſe; only the former were for greater Entertainments, and this for more private conſtant Meals; and it was ſo call'd from that which was eat there, which (if they had two in a Day) was however in the Evening, and their chief Repaſt. By the Deſcription we meet with of theſe Rooms in ſome Authors, it appears they were ſometimes as large as the Triclinia, and probably both Words were ſometimes indifferently uſed for the ſame Room.

¹⁸ *Procœton.*] This Room and the Amphithalamus, mention'd by Færuſius, l. 6. c. 10. ſeem to have been almoſt the ſame, allowing that the Thalamus ſignifies only a Marriage-chamber, or where a married

bernum; est enim subductum omnibus Ventis. Huic Cubiculo aliud, & Proœton communi Pariete junguntur.¹⁹ Inde Balinei Cella frigidaria, spatiosa & effusa, cujus in contrariis Parietibus duo Baptisteria, velut ejecta sinuantur; abunde capacia, si innare in proximo cogites. Adjacet Unctuarium, Hypocaustum, adjacet Propnigeon Balinei; mox duæ Cellæ magis elegantes quam sumptuosæ. Cohæret callida Piscina mirificè, ex qua natantes Mare aspiciunt: Nec procul Sphæristerium, quod callidissimo Soli, inclinato jam Die, occurrit.

for Height a Summer, but for its being fenced against the Weather, a Winter Room; for it is shelter'd from all the Winds. Joining to this Cubiculum is another, and a Proœton, with one common Wall. Thence you enter the spacious and extensive Cella frigidaria of the Baths, in whose Walls opposite to one another are two Baptisteria, bending out into the Room; capacious enough to swim in, should you so incline, without going further. Joining to this is the Unctuarium, the Hypocaustum, and Propnigeon of the Baths, and two more Cells, rather elegant than sumptuous. Fix'd to these by a more than ordinary Skill is the callida Piscina, from whence those that swim may have a Prospect of the Sea: At a small Distance is the Sphæristerium, which lies expos'd to an extreme warm Sun at the Decline of Day.

Here

married Couple lay, and *Caton*, or *Korab*, a common Bed-chamber for single Persons. The Account *Vitruvius* gives of this Room is as follows. *Prostatis autem dextra & sinistra cubacula sunt collocata, quorum unum ibalampus, alterum amphibalamus dicitur.* Where if *amphi* be restrained to the common signification of the Word, *viz. circum*, or *utrinque*, it will be difficult to find out the Disposition of these two Rooms; but if it be allow'd to be *Antibalampus*, this Passage will appear in a much clearer light. The only Difference between the *Antibalampus* or *Anticaton* of the *Grecians*, and the *Proœton* of the *Romans*, seems to have been, that the first was a Room opposite to the Bed-chamber, and divided from it by a Passage, and the other was the Room before you come to the Bed-chamber, from which it was separated only by a Wall; though both the *Antibalampus* and *Proœton* were probably for the same use, *viz. Bed-chambers* for Servants.

¹⁹ *Inde Balinei, &c.*] For Explanation of all those Terms that belong to the Baths, the Reader is desir'd to examine the following Remarks on this *Lib.*

currit. Hinc ²⁰ Turris erigitur, sub
 quā ²¹ Diætæ duæ, totidem in ipsa;
 præterea Cœnatio, quæ latissimum
 Mare, longissimum Littus, amœ-
 nissimas Villas prospicit. Est &
 alia Turris: in hac Cubiculum,
 in quo Sol nascitur conditurque;
 latā post ²² Apotheca & ²³ Horre-
 um, sub hoc Triclinium, quod
 turbati Maris non nisi Fragorem &
 Sonum patitur, eumque jam lan-
 guidum ac desinentem: Hortum
 & Gestationem videt qua Hortus
 in- C faint-

²⁰ *Turris.*] This was a Term of Fortification among the Antients, and signify'd those Buildings that were commonly set at proper Distances in the Walls of their Cities, and rais'd higher than the Walls themselves. Their Form *Vitruvius* tells us, *L. 1. c. 6.* was commonly round or Polygonal, for the sake of Strength; but it is not to be question'd when they were imitated in private Architecture, as in this *Villa*, they were made after a more convenient Form. By this Passage in *Pliny* it appears, that only that Part of the Building which was higher than the rest, was meant by the *Turris*.

²¹ *Diætæ.*] *Diætæ*, signifies an entire Appartment, that contain'd Rooms proper for all the common and daily Actions of Life; but did not always consist of any certain Number, or same sort of Rooms, and this may be collected from several Passages in the two following Epistles. This Word, so often used by *Pliny*, seems to be the same that some Authors call *Manſio*, *Habitaculum*, or *Conclaviū*, which latter, as *Festus* witnesses, is so call'd from being under one common Key.

²² *Apotheca.*] *Theca* signifies a Repository, of which there were several about their *Villas*, and plac'd according as what they contain'd requir'd; and were sometimes nam'd from their particular Use, as the *Bibliotheca* from Books, *Pinacotheca* from Pictures, *Oporotheca* from Apples or other Fruit; but *Apotheca* seems, by the Use several Authors make of the Word, to have been a Repository that had no peculiar Office assign'd to it, and sometimes we find it signifying a Wine-Cellar; which, however, could not be the Use which this of *Pliny's* was put to, since it was one of the highest Rooms in the House, and quite separate from all the other Offices and Rooms, and seems indeed, most probably, to have been a Closet for particular Rarities.

²³ *Horreum.*] This signifies that Place in the *Villa Fructuaria*, in which they laid up their Grain; and this Passage shews, that in these *Ville Urbane* were retain'd the Names of Rooms proper to Farm-Houses; for *Pliny* had no Land near this *Villa*, and consequently wanted no Granary; and by what he says, *L. 8. ep. 18.* we may see that *Horreum* was sometimes used to signify a Repository for Works of Art, which was very probably the Office of this Room.

includitur. ²⁴ Gestatio Buxo, aut *faintly: It looks on the Garden, and*
 Rore marino ubi deficit Buxus, *Gestatio that surrounds the Garden.*
 ambitur: nam Buxus, qua parte *The Gestatio is encompass'd with*
 defenditur Tectis, abunde viret, *Box, or Rosemary where the Box is*
 aperto Cælo, apertoque Vento, & *wanting; for Box, where it is shel-*
 quanquam longinqua Aspergine *ter'd by Buildings, flourishes much,*
 Maris, inarescit. Adjacet Gestat- *but withers if expos'd to the Wind or*
 tioni, interiore Circuitu, Vineæ *Weather, or be in the least subject to*
 tenera & umbrosa, nudisque etiam *the sprinkling of the Sea Water. To*
 Pedibus mollis & cedens. Hort- *the inner Circle of this Gestatio is*
 tum Morus & Ficus frequens vestit, *join'd a shady Walk of young Vines soft*
 quarum Arborum illa vel maxime *and yielding even to the naked Feet.*
 ferax est Terra, malignior cæteris. *The Garden is cover'd with Fig and*
 Hac non deteriore quam Maris Fac- *Mulberry Trees, of which this Soil*
 cie Cœnatio remota à Mari fru- *is fruitful, tho' not kindly to others.*
 itur; cingitur Diætis duabus à ter- *This Prospect, not less pleasant than*
 go, quarum Fenestris subjacet *that of the Sea, is enjoy'd from a*
²⁵ Vestibulum Villæ, & Hortus a- *Cœnatio distant from the Sea; it is*
 lius *encompass'd on the back with two*
Diætæ, whose Windows look on the
²⁵ Vestibulum of the Villa, and ano-
 ther

²⁴ *Gestatio.*] This seems to have been a principal Part in the Roman Gardens in *Pliny's* time: It was used either for Riding, or being carried in their *Vehicula*. Its Form was commonly Circular, or at least in a great measure resembled a Circus, as may be collected from *Pliny*, and from an antient Inscription mention'd by *Græver*, p. 201. from which we may also observe, that these Places were laid out by measure, perhaps that they might know how many Miles they had gone; for that they took their exercise by Rule appears by what *Pliny* says of *Spurinna*, that he every Day rode just such a Number of Miles, and this his Exercise was very probably taken in the *Gestatio*, and computed by the times he had rode round it. That they did not consist only of one Path, may be concluded from what he says a little further in this Epistle, *Interiore Circu.*

²⁵ *Vestibulum.*] What Part of the House this was *Gellius*, from *Cæcilius Gallus*, tells us in these Words, *Vestibulum non esse in ipsis Aedibus nec partem Ed. non, sed locum ante januam Domus per quem à via aditus accessumque est ad Edes, in qua quidem inter ceteram & fores loco Siliatores & Clientuli Patronos prelo labantur ut deducant.* As that Part of our Houses which most resembles the *Ænium* of the Antients is the Hall, so those Porches or Colonades, that are before the Doors of some of ours, are the same with the *Vestibula* of the Romans, and for the making of which perhaps there was formerly
 (no

lius pinguior & rusticus. Hinc
²⁶ Cryptoporticus propè publici
 Operis instar extenditur; utrinque
 Fenestræ, à Mari plures, ab Horto
 singulæ, & altius pauciores: hæ,
 cum serenus Dies & immotus, om-
 nes; cum hinc vel inde Ventus in-
 quietus, qua Venti quiescunt, sine
 injuria patent: ante Cryptopor-
 ticum ²⁷ Xystus Violis odoratus,
 Teporem Solis infusi Repercussu
 Cryptoporticus auget, quæ ut te-
 net Solem, sic Aquilonem inhibet,
 summovetque; quantumque Ca-
 loris ante, tantum retro Frigoris;
 similiter Africum sistit, atque ita
 diversissimos Ventos alium alio à
 latere

ther more rough and fruitful Gar-
 den. From hence a ²⁶ Cryptoporticus
 extends it self, for Largeness
 comparable to publick Buildings; on
 both sides are Windows, on that next
 the Sea are the greater Number, on
 the Garden side they are single, and in
 the higher Row they are not so many.
 These, when the Day is serene and
 calm, are all open'd; but when the
 Wind is troublesome on either side,
 those on the opposite are open'd with-
 out any Inconveniency. Before the
 Cryptoporticus is a ²⁷ Xystus, fra-
 grant with Violets, in which the Heat
 of the Sun is encreas'd by the Reper-
 cussion of the Cryptoporticus, which
 at the same time keeps off the North-
 East Wind; so that as there is great
 Heat on one side, there is as much
 Coolness on the other: In like man-
 ner it stops the South-west; so that
 the

(no more than there is now) any fix'd Rule, but their Form was vary'd according to the Fancy of the Designer. This *Vestibulum*, mention'd in this Epistle, was probably that Part of the Oval Court which lay next to the *Atrium*, and was the first Part of the House that was enter'd: It is by *Pliny*, in the Description of the Prospect from the *Triclinium*, call'd also a *Porticus*.

²⁶ *Cryptoporticus*.] This Room, as its Name signifies, was an enclos'd or private *Porticus*, so call'd to distinguish it from the *Porticus*, whose Roof was only supported by Pillars. The Use of this Room was for the Exercise of Walking, when the Weather would not permit the Use of those Walks they had *sub dio*; and the Method they took to make it at all Seasons convenient, may be seen by the Description *Pliny* gives us of this.

²⁷ *Xystus*.] This Term of Art cannot be better explain'd than by *Virruvius's* own Words, *l. 6. c. 10.* *Xystos enim Græca appellatione, est Porticus ampla latitudine, in qua Abileta per hyberna tempora exercentur. Nostri autem hypethras ambulationes, Xystos appellant, quas Græci Peridromidas dicunt.* By this Account of it, and by what may be collected from *Pliny*, it seems to mean no more than an open Walk like our Terraces.

latere frangit & finit. Hæc Jucunditas ejus Hyeme, major Æstate: nam ante Meridiem Xystum, post Meridiem Gestationis, Hortique proximam Partem Umbra sua temperat, quæ, ut Dies crevit decrevitque, modo brevior, modo longior hac vel illac cadit: ipsa vero Cryptoporticus tunc maxime caret Sole, cum ardentissimus culmini ejus insitit: ad hoc patentibus Fenestris Favonios accipit, transmittitque; nec unquam Aere pigro & manente ingravescit. In capite Xysti deinceps Cryptoporticus, Horti Diata est, Amores mei; re vera Amores ipse posui. In hac²⁸ Heliocaminus quidem, alia Xystum, alia Mare, utraque Solem: Cubiculum autem Valvis, Cryptoporticum Fenestra prospicit: qua Mare contra Parietem medium Zo-

the Violence of the several Winds is broken by its different sides. These Delights it affords in Winter, but greater in Summer; for before Mid-day the Xystus, in the Afternoon the Gestatio and nearest Part of the Garden is made temperate by its Shade, which, as the Day either encreases or decreases, wherever it falls is either longer or shorter: The Cryptoporticus is then indeed most free from Sun, when it shines most intently on its Roof: Add to this, by opening all the Windows it has a thorough Draught of the Western Breezes; nor ever is clouded by a thick stagnated Air. At the head of the Xystus jetting out from the Cryptoporticus, is the Diata of the Garden, which I call my Delight; for truly there I have placed my Affections: In this is an²⁸ Heliocaminus, one side of which looks to the Xystus, the other to the Sea, and both to the Sun; from its Folding-doors is seen the Cubiculum, from the Windows the Cryptoporticus; on the side that is next the Sea, and opposite to the middle Wall, a very elegant

²⁸ *Heliocaminus.*] This Word, if render'd according to its Etymology, will signify a Sun-Chimney; but here I think it cannot mean more than a Room extraordinarily heated by the Sun, and is the same that some Authors call the *Solarium*.

²⁹ *Zotheca* perquam eleganter recedit, quæ Specularibus & Velis obduktis reduktive modo adjicitur Cubiculo, modo aufertur: Lectum & duas Cathedras capit, à pedibus Mare, à tergo Villæ, à capite Sylvæ, tot Facies Locorum, totidem Fenestris & distinguet & miscet. Junctum est Cubiculum Noctis & Somni: non illud Voces Servulorum, non Maris Murmur, non Tempestatum Motus, non Fulgurum Lumen, ac ne Diem quidem sentit, nisi Fenestris apertis: tam alti abditique Secreti illa Ratio, quod interjacens ³⁰ *Andron* Parietem Cubiculi, Hortique distinguit, atque ita omnem Sonum media Inanitate confumit. Applicum est

Cu-

gant ²⁹ *Zotheca* does as it were retire, to or from which, by opening the Windows and Curtains, a Cubiculum is either added or separated: This *Zotheca* contains no more than a Bed and two Chairs, from the Bed's Feet you have a Prospect of the Sea, from its back that of neighbouring Villas, and from the head you see the Woods, so many Windows affording so many Prospects, sometimes all seen at once, at other times separately. Joining to this is a Cubiculum for Night and sleep; for there I am not disturbed by the talking of my young Servants, nor by the Roaring of the Sea or Storms, neither is the Glare of Lightning, or even the Day perceived, till the Windows are open'd:

This profound Silence is caused by an ³⁰ *Andron*, which divides the Wall of the Cubiculum from that of the Garden, so that all Noise is drown'd in the void Space that lies

D

between.

²⁹ *Zotheca*.] The Use of this Room, by the Description of those of *Pliny*, seems to have been for composing themselves in the Day-time, and by his Account there seems to have been two things in common to them, *viz.* that they were no otherwise parted from the neighbouring Room but by Folding-doors and Curtains, and the other three Sides not being contiguous to any Building, there was in each a Window: That these Rooms were but small appears by the little Furniture, which yet seem to fill those of *Pliny*.

³⁰ *Andron*.] In the same Place, *viz.* l. 6. c. 10. where *Viruvius* has told what the Roman *Xystus* was, he has explain'd the *Andron* in these Words; *Inser hæc autem Peristylla & Hospitalia, itinera sunt,*
que

Cubiculo Hypocaustum perexigu-
um, quod angusta Fenestra sup-
positum calorem, ut Ratio exigit,
aut effundit, aut retinet. Procæ-
ton inde & Cubiculum porrigitur
in Solem, quem Orientem statim
exceptum, ultra Meridiem, obli-
quum quidem, sed tamen servat.
In hanc ego Diætam cum me re-
cipio, abesse mihi etiam à Villa
mea videor; magnamque ejus Vo-
luptatem, præcipue Saturnalibus
capió, cum reliqua Pars Tecti Li-
centia Dierum, Festique Clamo-
ribus personat: nam nec ipse me-
orum Lusibus, nec illi Studiis meis
obstrepunt. Hæc Utilitas, hæc
Amœnitas, deficitur Aqua salienti,
sed Puteos ac potius Fontes habet,
sunt enim in summo: & omnino
Litoris illius mira Natura, quo-
cunque Loco moveris Humum,
obvius

*between. Close to the Cubiculum is
a small Hypocaustum, at which,
by means of a very small Window,
the Heat that lies under the Floor,
is either retain'd, or let out, at plea-
sure. From thence a Procæton and
Cubiculum extend into the Sun,
from which latter the Sun is enjoy'd,
(tho' obliquely) from almost its Rise,
till after Mid-day. When I retire
to this Diæta, I fancy my self ab-
sent from my Villa; and take great
Pleasure in it, especially in the time
of the Saturnalia, when the other
Parts of the Villa by the freedom
allow'd at those times, resound with
festival Clamour: for here I neither
hinder their Diversions, nor they my
Studies. These Conveniencies, these
Pleasures, are attended with the
want of falling Water, which yet
find a supply from natural Wells or
rather Springs, for they lie near the
Surface: thro' the whole Coast there
is this wonderful Quality, that
wheresoever you stir the Earth, you
readily*

que Mesaule dicuntur, quod inter duas Aulas media sunt interposita, nostri autem eas Andronas appellant.
The two Aule that this Andron, or Passage, lay between, as has been before observed, were the same
with the Roman Cavedia, and probably in time this Word Andron came to signify a Passage between
other Places as well as Courts, as appears by this mention'd by Pliny to part the Building from the
Garden.

obvius & paratus Humor occurrit, isque sincerus, ac ne leviter quidem tanta Maris Vicinitate falsus. Suggestunt affatim Ligna proximæ Sylvæ: cæteras Copias Ostiensis Colonia ministrat. Frugi quidem Homini sufficit etiam Vicus, quem una Villa discernit; in hoc Balinea meritoria tria, magna Commoditas, si forte Balineum domi, vel subitus Adventus, vel brevior Mora calefacere dissuadeat. Litus ornant Varietate gratissima, nunc continua, nunc intermissa Tecta Villarum, quæ præstant multarum Urbium Faciem; sive ipso Mari, sive ipso Litore utare: quod nonnunquam longa Tranquillitas mollit, sæpius frequens & contrarius Fluctus indurat. Mare non sane preciosis Piscibus abundat; Soleas tamen & Squillas optimas suggerit. Villa vero nostra etiam mediterraneas Copias præstat, Lac in primis; nam illuc è Pascuis Pecora conveniunt, si quando Aquam, Umbramve sectantur. Justine de Causis eum tibi videor incolere, inhabitare, diligere

readily and easily find Water, and that perfectly good, and not in the least brackish tho' so near the Sea. The neighbouring Woods afford Fuel in abundance: And other Conveniencies may be had from Ostia. To a frugal Man what a Village affords, that is only separated from me by another Villa would be sufficient; in this Place are three publick Baths, which is a great Conveniency, if by my at any time unexpected Arrival, the Bath of my House is unprepared, or my short Stay does not give opportunity for it. The Shore is adorn'd with a grateful Variety, by Prospects of Villas, sometimes seemingly join'd together, and at other times farther asunder; which exceeds the Prospects of many Cities; whether you travel on the Sea or Shore: Which sometimes is soften'd by a long Calm, but is more often harden'd by the contending Waves. The Sea indeed does not abound in choice Fish; yet it produces Soles and the best Prawns. My Villa even exceeds in the Plenty of the inland Country, principally in Milk; for thither the Cattle come from their Pasture, when they seek Water and Shade. Judge you whether I have
not

ligere Secessum? quem tu, nimis urbanus es, nisi concupiscis: atque utinam concupiscas, ut tot tantisque Dotibus Villulæ nostræ maxima Commendatio ex tuo Contubernio accedat!

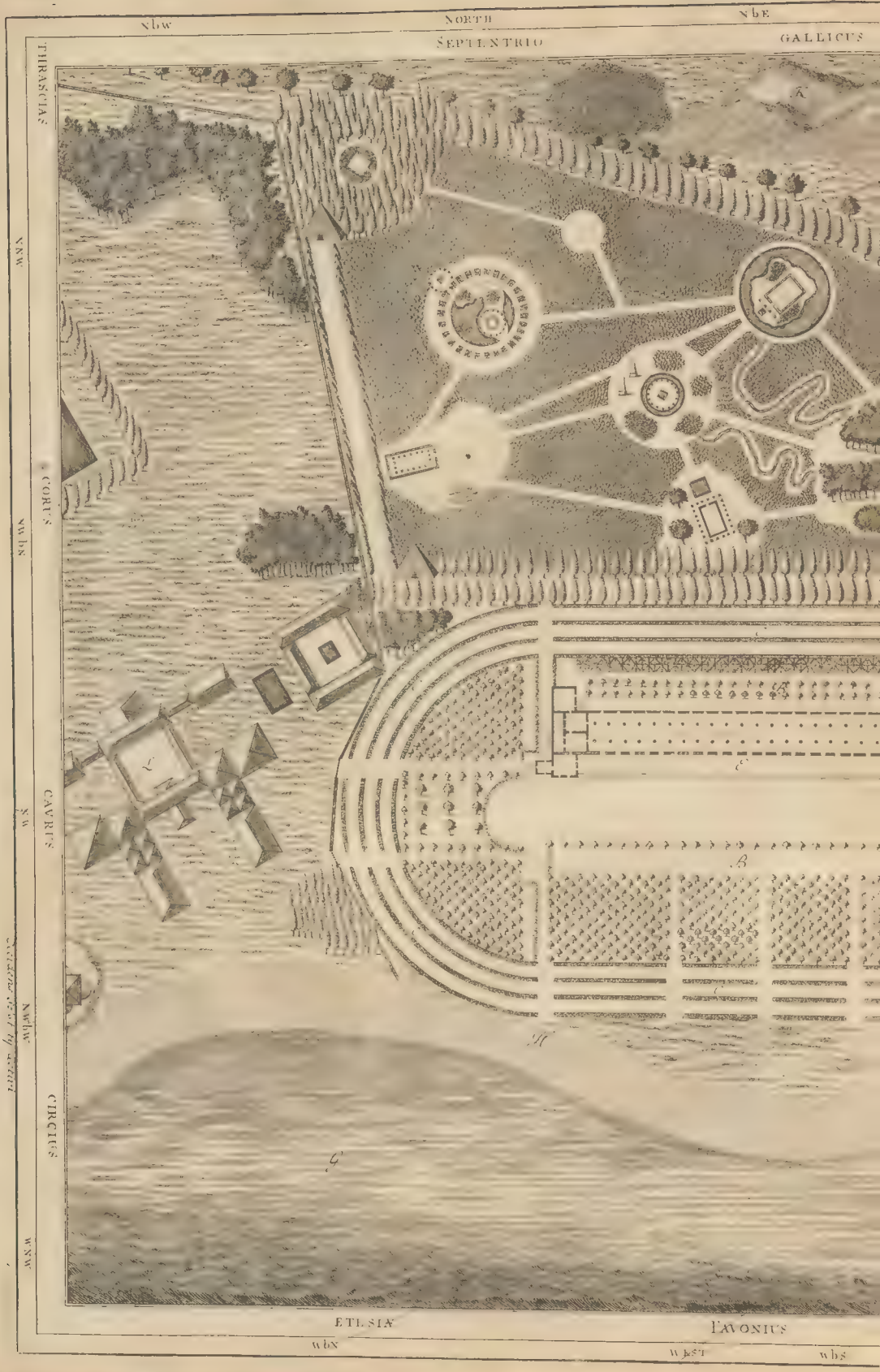
not cause to continue, and delight in this Retirement; which were you not too fond a Lover of the City you would your self covet: And I wish you did, that by your Participation in the Pleasures of it a greater than any its other Commendations might be added to my little Villa!

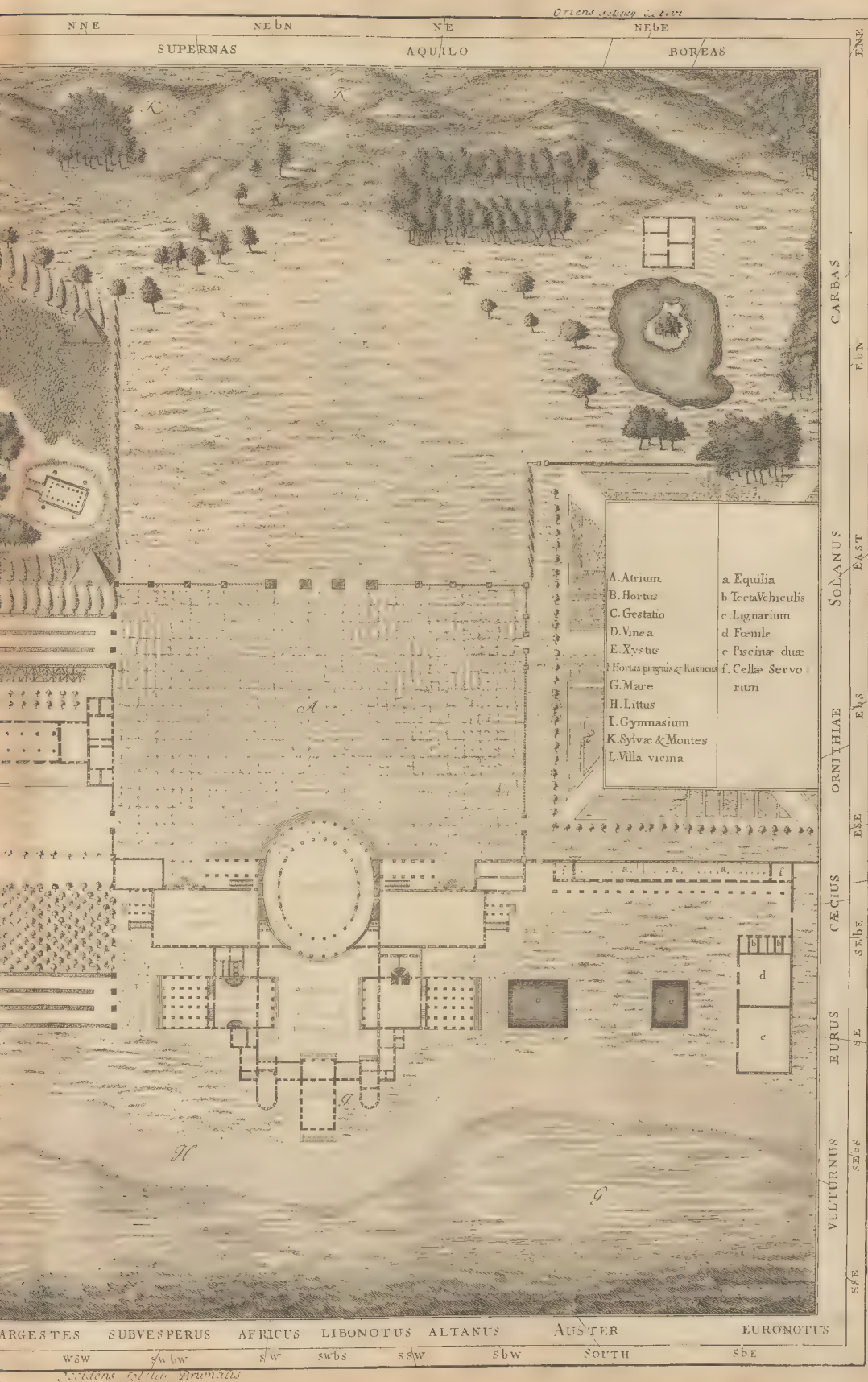
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REMARKS:








R E M A R K S

O N

L A U R E N T I N U M.

 MOST of those *Roman* Authors who have wrote on Agriculture, have not thought it foreign to their Subject to take some notice of *Villas* and their proper Situations; and from them it may be collected that the Antients esteem'd four Things essential to that of a good one, *viz.* good Roads for themselves and Carriages, or the Conveniency of a navigable River; next, fertile Land to produce what was necessary for the Support of Man and Beast; wholsome Water; and, lastly, an healthy Air; which last-mention'd, as it immediately regarded the Life of the Inhabitant, was chiefly to be considered: And tho' they have left us no Rules by which we should form our Judgment, they all agree that the Air next to a marshy Soil is remarkably bad, and to be carefully avoided. Though it was impossible by any Art to cure the bad Airs of an ill-chosen Situation, yet *Varro*; *l. i. c. 5. de Re Rustica*, intimates, that the Skill of the Architect may in great measure guard against those that were but occasionally so; and tells us how several Cities in *Greece* were preserved by *Hippocrates*, during a Pestilence, and of great Cures done by himself in a parallel Case at *Corcyra*, by no other Knowledge than that of rightly disposing the Apertures of the Houses. *Vitruvius* imputes the accidental Unhealthiness of a Situation (supposing the Water always good, and the Building so placed as not to be incommoded by Fogs) to proceed from the Sun or Wind, and

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has

has spent the greater Part of *cap.* 4, & 6. *l.* 1. in giving Rules to guard against the Inconveniencies, and at the same time receive the Benefits, of both, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 1. in which he treats wholly on Private Buildings. The same Author says that the Fronts of all Buildings should be placed conformable to their Climate, as those of cold Countries (where there is seldom any Inconveniencies arising from too much Heat) the principal Part should be turned to the *South*; and in Buildings placed in a more *Southern* Latitude, where the Sun may have sometimes too great Power, the Front should be turn'd to the *North*: And in this Book too, *cap.* 9. he refers us to the same Rules for situating *Villas*, which in *lib.* 1. he has laid down concerning Cities. As to those Cities that were founded on an Inland Situation, if they had any principal Front, the Rules before-mention'd for different Situations in different Climates, was probably by him thought sufficient to direct the Architect in the Plan of the City; but lest at the same time it should be thought that Rule might hold good with relation to Cities plac'd on the Sea-Coast, whose principal Front commonly fac'd the Sea, he informs us, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 4. that those in the Latitude of *Italy*, which fronted either to the *West* or *South*, must necessarily be unhealthy, because in Summer those to the *South* grow hot when the Sun rises, and at Mid-day are scorch'd with Heat, and those to the *West* at Sun-rising begin to be warm, at its full Meridian are intensely hot, and even at its Declension glow; so that those sudden Changes from one Degree of Heat to another, injure the Health of the Inhabitants. Besides, says he, it may be observed, that the Bodies of Persons enfeebled by Heat in the Summer, recover their Strength and Health in Winter; for which reason he is entirely averse to placing their Buildings with their Fronts opposite to those Points from whence the hot Winds blow. The Advantage that arises from proper Situations appears by what he says afterwards, concerning Cities founded in Marshes, which in the former Part of this Chapter he condemns as unhealthy; but here tells us that even these may be render'd healthy, by the Building's being plac'd *North*, or *North-East* of the Sea, provided the Marshes lie so much higher than
the

the Surface of the Sea, that Drains may be made for the Water to run off, and at some times the Flux of the Sea may enter them, and destroy those *Animalcula* that are engender'd by Heat in stagnated Waters, and being drawn in by the Breath together with the Air, were esteem'd the Cause of many Distempers. In this Chapter *Vitruvius* only speaks with relation to the Sun; but in the fixth of the same Book he lets us know, that as many and great Inconveniencies may also happen from not disposing the Plan of a City or Building so as to avoid the ill effects arising from inclement Winds, which he directs us by all means to exclude the Streets of a City, and gives a remarkable Instance of the Inconveniencies that *Mitylene* labour'd under through the Founder's Ignorance of this Rule, in which City, when the *South* Wind blew, it caused Sicknefs by its great Heat. When *Corus* (which is a Point between *N. N. W.* and *N. W.* by *N.* and is there a moist Wind) blew, the Inhabitants were troubled with Coughs, and when the *North* Wind blew, they recovered their former Health; but then it was so cold, they could not bear staying long in the Streets. And a little further he tells us, that the shutting out such Winds from a City not only preserved the Healths of sound Persons, but even cured those affected with Distempers arising from other Causes, which in other Places requir'd the help of Medicines. This Caution being therefore thought of such consequence, *Vitruvius* has spent the remaining Part of this Chapter in shewing the Method of placing a City so, that no Opening should be exactly opposite to any of their twenty-four Points, or Winds. *Columella* and *Palladius*, where they have had occasion to speak of the Situation and Disposition of *Villas*, seem to have been beholding to this Author for most they have wrote on that Subject; and since it may from thence be conjectur'd that his Works gave Laws to the *Roman* Architects, after him it may not be improper to take notice, how the Builder of the *Villas* of *Pliny* has observ'd his Rules, where vary'd from them, and where proceeded upon Grounds for which we have the Authority of no extant Writer: But it may not be amiss, first, to observe, that the *Villa* of *Laurentinum*, whose *Examen* we shall first enter upon, was not a Mansion

fion Houfe, round which *Pliny* had a large Eftate, and all manner of Conveniencies for Life upon his own Ground; nor was it a Seat which he liv'd in at all Seasons, but where he fpend only thofe Hours he had at leifure from the Bufinefs of the City; and as he himfelf tells us, *lib. 9. cap. 40.* he pafs'd fome time during Autumn and Winter; and whereas he alfo tells us, *lib. 4. ep. 6.* he poffefs'd nothing but the Houfe and Gardens, nor diverted himfelf otherwife than by ftudying; for which reafon, *lib. 1. ep. 9.* he calls this *Villa* *muſivæ*.

This Seat is by *Pliny* defcrib'd under three Heads, *viz. Gratiam Villæ, Opportunitatem Loci, & Littoris Spatium.* The firft of which relates to the Difpofition of the Houfe and Gardens, and the other two to the Situation, which he here confiders with regard to its Pleaſure, as well as Conveniency. In ſpeaking of the Conveniencies of another *Villa* of the ſame Nature with this, *lib. 1. ep. 4.* he reckons as good Qualifications, *Vicinitatem Urbis, Opportunitatem Viæ, Mediocritatem Villæ, Modum Ruris:* Nor will it be found upon examination, that thoſe of this his own *Villa* are different from theſe. It would have been ſuperfluous for him, in a Letter to *Rome*, to have ſpoke any thing of the healthful Air of a Place in the Neighbourhood of *Oſtia*; but at the end of this Epiftle he gives us an account of the Goodnefs of the Water of that Place, which, as well as the Air, equally contributed towards the Health of the Inhabitant: But as he has not thought fit to ſpeak of moſt of the Conveniencies and Pleaſures of the Situation till after he has defcrib'd his *Villa*, we ſhall in our Remarks follow the ſame Method. The only Conveniency which he mentions before he comes to the *Villa* it ſelf, is the Road to it, which he firſt confiders with reſpect to its convenient Diſtance from *Rome*; which being, as he obſerves, but ſeventeen Miles, after having finiſh'd the Buſinefs of the Day in the City, he could very well arrive there before Night.

Utrinque excipit, &c.] The Inconveniency of this Road's being heavy to Carriages little affected him, who could bring whatever he wanted from

from *Rome* to his *Villa*, by Water; and being sandy was no ill Quality in it, to a Person that only travelled it in Winter.

Varia hinc atque inde Facies, &c.] Besides the fore-mention'd Advantages, the pleasant Views that were on each side this Road might very properly be taken notice of, which made the Way less irksome to the Traveller; and what he says afterwards about the Cattle may serve to confirm what has been before observ'd, that he only speaks of the Advantages that relate to the Winter.

Having describ'd the Road, he at length, as it were, arrives at the *Villa* it self, and immediately proceeds to give us the Disposition of all its Parts, without first taking any notice on what Ground the *Villa* was plac'd, and to what Point the Front was turned: But as these are material towards understanding several Passages in the Disposition, as also to prove the Judgment of the Builder, we shall not here pass them over without endeavouring to shew what they might probably be.

By the Account *Pliny* has given us, at the end of this Epistle, of the Ground on which this *Villa* was plac'd, and in particular to its being subjected to Water; though that Water was good, yet, as it was not running Water, it might probably be unwholsome in the Heats of Summer, like that of a marshy Situation; for this reason, according to the Directions of *Vitruvius* in Cases of the same Nature, the Spot of Ground on which this House was plac'd, must have been *North-East* of the Sea, and doubtless the other Cautions he has given about Drains were also observ'd, since the Ground lay higher than the Sea. As to what Point the House fronted, (from several Passages in the following Parts of this Epistle, especially in speaking of the *Triclinium* next the Sea, to the Foundation of which he says the Wind *Africus*, i. e. the *South-West*, forced the Waves, and as it plainly appears that this Dining-Room was the farthest from the Front of the House, and directly opposite to it) we might reasonably conclude that this House fronted full *North-East*, if

we could suppose the Architect was unacquainted with the Inconveniencies that must attend a Building that fronted any principal Wind; and since the Wind *Africus* might as well have driven the Waters to the Door of the *Triclinium*, though plac'd betwixt that and another Point, it is not improbable, but that the principal Entrance in the Front of this *Villa* open'd betwixt *Aquilo* & *Supernas*, which not at all contradicts what he here says of the *Triclinium*, and afterwards of the *Cryptoporticus*. By what has been observ'd from *Vitruvius*, that a City or *Villa* seated on the Sea, should not have its principal Parts turned either *Southward* or *Westward*, it may be objected, that the placing of this *Villa* is absolutely contrary to Rule; but if it be again observed that the Inconveniencies which he mentions to proceed from such a Situation, are only during the Heats of Summer, and that he seldom went to this *Villa* but in colder Seasons, this warm Situation was an Advantage to it; besides, by being so placed, and the Front of the House being almost *North-East*, this back Part (which was wholly allotted to the Master's Use) was by these means shelter'd from the colder Quarters, and though plac'd near the Water (since none but warm Winds blew that way) did not at all suffer by them.

Villa Usibus capax, non sumptuosa Tutela.] By this Beginning he seems to prepare us for the Description of an House that contained nothing in it more than what was absolutely necessary, and not that of a magnificent *Villa*, like that of *Lucullus*, or others of his own Time; a Place rather proper for Study, and to retire to with a few select Friends, than for State and Shew.

Cujus in prima Parte Atrium, frugi, nec tamen sordidum.] The Office of this Part being for Servants or Clients to wait in, could not properly be any where so well placed as near the Entrance of the House; and, by his Description of this Court, he seems to hint, as if it was customary for them very much to adorn those Parts which lay immediately before the House, which would have been very improper in him to have

have done, had he not resolv'd equally to adorn all the rest of the Villa, and wou'd have been contrary to the *Decor* requir'd in all Buildings, as *Vitruvius* tells us, *lib. 1. cap. 2.* in these Words: *Ad consuetudinem autem Decor sic exprimitur, cum Ædificiis interioribus magnificis item Vestibula convenientia & elegantia erunt facta. Si enim interiora Perfectus habuerint elegantes, Aditus autem humiles & inhonestos, non erunt cum Decore.*

Deinde Porticus, &c.] In the City Houses of the Romans, between the *Atrium* and the inner Court, there was usually a Room call'd the *Tablinum*, mention'd by *Vitruvius*, *lib. 6. cap. 4.* This *Porticus* lay betwixt this *Atrium* and the *Cavadium*, though perhaps by being of another Form it is here call'd by another Name. The Reason for his giving it this round Form, may be upon two Accounts: First, to give a greater Grace to its Projection, and to make the Fore-Part of it serve for a more beautiful *Vestibulum* to the House, as it is afterwards call'd in this Epistle; and in the next place, as being design'd for a Shelter in tempestuous Weather, it the better broke the Force of those Winds that blew on that side, than if it had been more square. The *Atrium* before-mention'd being only an open Court, it was necessary that those who waited there shou'd have some Place of Shelter in bad Weather, which seems to have been the principal Cause of making this *Porticus*; and to render it still the more safe against stormy Weather, it was secur'd with Glass-Windows, and shelter'd by an extraordinary Projection of the Roof. The Provision he had made for himself and Familiars, to walk in at all Seasons in the *Cryptoporticus*, may serve to prove that this Place was not esteem'd for private Use; besides every body was necessarily to pass through it to the *Cavadium*. By the Character of *festiva*, which he gives to the *Area* of this round Court, it seems as if the Pavement had been adorn'd, and that perhaps with *Mosaick* Work, and, in his Opinion, masterly done; since he no where makes use of this Epithet, but to express what he judg'd a Master-piece of Art or Nature, as appears by giving it to a fine Statue of an old Man, which he describes, *lib. 3. ep. 6.* and in speaking of a beautiful Girl, *lib. 5. ep. 16.* *Est*

Est contra medias Cavadium bilare.] *Vitruvius, lib. 6. cap. 8.* tells us, that the *Cavadium*, and those Places which were to be passed through in the way to it, were common to all Persons; and *Pliny*, in the Description of both his Villas, first describes these publick Places before he takes notice of the more private, as being the first Parts that offer'd themselves to view, and round, or adjoining to which, were commonly placed their Rooms for more private Use. The Epithet *bilare*, which he here gives this Court, and afterwards to the *Apodyterium* of *Tuscum*, might not improbably be upon the Account of its Ornaments of Architecture or Sculpture.

Mox Triclinium satis pulchrum, &c.] Passing through the *Atrium*, *Porticus*, and *Cavadium*, as through a magnificent Avenue, he leads us to this Dining-Room, which, being as it were the Head of the House, he thought proper to take notice of before the lesser Members. The Description he gives of this Room, in a great measure answers that of the *Cyzican Triclinium*, mention'd by *Vitruvius, lib. 6. cap. 6.* and tho' not turn'd, like that, to the Garden, yet its Folding-Doors and Windows afforded as beautiful natural Prospects, which our Author seem'd to prefer to those of Art. It may indeed be reasonably objected, that as *Laurentinum* was a Winter Villa, this Room seems to have been too open, and expos'd to the Weather; and certainly it was so: To remedy which Inconveniency, he had another more proper at such Seasons (as shall be taken notice of in its Place:) At the same time this seems extremely well dispos'd to enjoy all the calm, Sun-shiny Days in Winter; for though there were such Openings, yet, as it stood almost *South-West*, and was guarded from all other Winds but those that blew from warm Quarters by the Jettings-out of some Parts of the Villa, it must have received all the Heat of the Sun, and have been very little incommoded by sharp Airs. Though it was their Custom to adorn this principal Room in the most costly manner, with Paintings, Marble, &c. yet, as at the Beginning of this Description he seems to affect a simple rather than

The PLATE of the first.

AUSTER

LABONOTUS A

- a. Vestibulum vel Porticus
b. Porticus
c. . Area
d. . Cardium
e. . Triclinium
f. Cubiculum amplum
g. Cubiculum minus
h. Cubiculum in Aprulis
curvatum
i. . Transitus
k. . Dormitorium
l. Cubiculum politissimum
m. . Camatio.
n. Cubiculum
o. . Prætorium
p. Cubiculum aliud
q. . Transtrum
r. Cella . Trigularis
s. . Unctuarium
t. . Hippocænstrum
u. . Propugnæum
w. . Baptisterium domus
x. . Lacus Cellæ
y. . Sphaerostœrium
z. . Triclinium

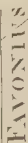
1790
 1791

COLLIER

1871

A QUILLO

FRICUS



- a. *Cella Libenterum*
 c. *Culina*
 e. *Cortinale*
 A. *Furnus*
 c. *Carnarium*
 f. *Ergastulum*
 g. *Cella Vinaria*
 h. *Cella Olearia*



than a sumptuous Manner, he thought he shou'd vary from the *Decor*; if this Room shou'd have been so adorned, as to deserve a better Epithet than that of *satis pulchrum*, which he here gives it. This Room had also two Prospects, one of the Water, and the other of the Land; the former of which was three times repeated from so many sides of the *Triclinium*, the latter, from the Door of the *Triclinium*, was seen through the House, which was here a double Benefit to it; for those Parts of the House it self, which were seen, being the most adorned, became Part, and added to the Beauty of the Prospect, and lying *North-ward* of that Room, at the same time kept off those cold Winds.

Hujus à læva, &c.] From the *Triclinium*, he proceeds next to give an account of what lay *East* of it; and this, though not called so, seems to have been the Master's own *Diata*, which, as may be also observed in *Tusculum*, is the first *Diata* he describes. This Part of the House consisted of four Rooms, three of which seem to have been Members of his own Apartment.

Cubiculum est amplum.] It has been before observed in the Notes upon this Epistle, and endeavoured to be proved, that *Cubiculum* did not only signify a Bed-Chamber, but was a common Appellation for all but the principal Rooms in the House, such as those for bathing and eating; and it may be also observed that, adjoining to every *Triclinium*, but one that he describes in both Villas, was a *Cubiculum*, as a Withdrawing-Room, either for the Guests to stay in till the Tables were covered, or for the Servants that were necessary to attend in during the Meal; for this Reason, and that it might bear some Proportion to the *Triclinium*, this Room was of course to be large.

Deinde aliud minus, &c.] It is necessary to take notice, that wherever our Author mentions the rising or the setting Sun in either Villa, if he is describing a Winter Room, he then speaks of the Sun as considered in that Season, and *vice versa*; and as the Part he is now describing was

a Winter Appartment, therefore the Windows he speaks of here did not look full *East* and *West*, the Sun's Rising during the Winter Solstice in the Latitude this Villa stood, being something *South* of the *Roman* Wind *Cacius* (or, to speak in the Saylor's Term, *S. E. by E.* a little *Easterly*, or about seventy Degrees *South* of the *East*, and setting about as many Degrees *South* of the *West*) the Position of this Room will answer what he says of it. The Difference he makes betwixt one of the Windows admitting the rising, and the other retaining the setting Sun, though they both saw it equally, seems to be spoken here in Commendation of a Winter Room, that could, when proper, have a view of the rising, and be warmed by retaining the setting Sun, which it did by means of its Projection, and the Angle it caused, which is afterwards taken notice of. Besides the Benefit of the Sun, he observes it had the same Prospect the *Triclinium* had of the Sea, and was less incommoded by it, because it lay farther from it, and had another Room betwixt it and the Sea.

[*Hujus Cubiculi & Triclinii, &c.*] It is remarkable how, in this Place and several others, he takes all Opportunities to enjoy the Sun, both within Doors and abroad. Being obliged, upon several Accounts, to make Projections in this Building, that he might not let slip any Convenience that offer'd, he here, upon the Shore, made his Domesticks exercise themselves to preserve their Health, for which Use this Place seems to have been particularly proper, being sandy, as the *Gymnasium* or Wrestling Place in the *Grecian Palaestra* always was, and also near the Sea, in which they cou'd wash when their Exercise was over; and being at the same time warm, those who exercised naked were the less incommoded by the Season. The Heat of this Place was occasioned, first, by the Point it was turned to, and then encreased by the Rays of the mid-day Sun's being pent in between two Buildings, which made it also proper for his Servants to sit or walk in at their leisure time during the Winter, since they had no Fires but where absolutely necessary, as in the Kitchen and Baths, or in the Master's Appartments. That this

was

was not a Place that either he or his Intimates warmed themselves in, or walked in during Winter, appears by what he afterwards says of the *Xystus* and *Cryptoporticus*, where he made all Provision for walking warmly in the coldest Season. The only Inconveniency that seems to have attended this *Hybernaculum* (and which at the same time may serve to prove that it was *sub dio*, and not a Winter Appartment) is, that being exposed to the *South*, the House afforded no Shelter from the Winds that blew from that wet Quarter, but that the Rain drove in upon them; but then it had this Conveniency, that no other Winds were admitted but those that blew from that warm, though moist, Region.

Cubiculum in Aspidâ, &c.] The Form given to the Wall of this Room, seems founded upon an Opinion that, as this Place was made with a Design to receive the whole Benefit of the Sun, it could not so properly do it without being made like that Curve, which they had a Notion that Luminary made in surrounding the Earth, and which we are since satisfied that the Earth makes round that Body. This, as well as the *Cubiculum* last-mentioned, seem to have been Day-Rooms belonging to this Appartment, and made proper to be enjoyed in different Seasons; the former of which seems the more proper for bad Weather, and this for calm Days when the Sun shone. This Room seems, in some things, to resemble the Character he afterwards gives of the *Zotheca*; but as it has not all the Qualities of that Room, he does not give it that Name, neither does he call it a *Bibliotheca*, though, as he says, it was made partly like one, with Places for Books in the Walls, perhaps not thinking it large enough, nor stock'd with Books proper to a Room so called; neither does the Aspect of this Room answer what *Vitruvius* directs, *lib. 6. cap. 7.* in such Cases, and its looking *South* and *West* must necessarily have had the Inconveniency of a Library turned that way.

Dormitorium Membrum, &c.] There is no other Room in either Villa called by this Name, but that where the Master lodged for a constancy:
Other

Other Bed-Chambers he does not at all distinguish, or call them *Cubicula Noctis & Somni*; and in *lib. 1. ep. 3. Cubicula nocturna*. This sleeping Room is the only one that he chooseth on the *East Side* of the House for his own proper Use, perhaps that it might have a Prospect of the morning Sun, as *Vitruvius, lib. 6. cap. 7.* directs Rooms of this sort shou'd: Besides this Advantage, it had also what perhaps (as a Master of a Family) he thought a great one, that of being placed near his Servants, one of whom, *viz. his Notarius*, seems, by what he says, *lib. 9. ep. 36.* to have been lodged near him; so that there was no Occasion for a *Procceton* to this *Diata*. To remedy the Inconveniency that must have attended this Room in Winter, by being placed in such a cold Corner, adjoining to it was what he calls *Transitus*, or a Passage, by which means he heated it. The reason why he had not an *Hypocauston* under this Room, as under some others, may probably be, because in those the Person that was in the Room cou'd best judge whether the Heat was too strong or not, and accordingly let the Air or Heat come in as was requisite: But this being a Bed-Chamber, and for Sleep, it was easy for a Servant that was without to let in whatever Heat might be required, which he cou'd be a good Judge of in this Passage, and either moderate or encrease it at pleasure, without disturbing the Person that was asleep. The Use of this *Dormitorium* being only for Sleep, there is no Notice taken either of the Sun, Air, or Prospect.

Reliqua Pars, &c.] The remaining Part of this Side containing nothing but necessary Offices and Lodgings for his Servants, is what he next describes; though it was needless to tell how every Member of them was turned, since there were standing Rules, for the placing of each of which perhaps few were then ignorant.

Ex alio Latere, &c.] Having said all he thought proper on the *East Side* of the *Triclinium*, he proceeds *Westward*, which Side takes up almost all the remaining Part of the Description, and which wholly belonged to the Master's Part, or what *Palladius* and others call the *Prætorium*,

torium, alluding to that Part of the *Roman* Camp divided from the common Soldiers, and set aside for the Use of the General.

Cubiculum politissimum.] As on the other side of the *Triclinium* there was a Room he called *Cubiculum amplum*, so on this there was another called *Cubiculum politissimum*, and which, in the Plan, must answer the other, and perhaps was for the same Use, only with this Difference, that by its Character of *politissimum* it seems to have been better adorned, and for the Guests only; the other being for the Use of Servants, Comedians, Musicians, &c. to wait in; besides its being thus convenient to the *Triclinium*, as it also stood next to the *Cœnatio*, it might be of the same Uses to that. The Epithet *politissimum* must certainly be said upon account of its Decorations; but as to what Nature they were of we must remain in the dark: Nor does this Character at all destroy the *Decor* required in this Villa; for there may doubtless be as much Politeness shewn in judicious, simple Ornaments, as in the most costly and laboured Performances of Art.

Cubiculum grande, vel modica Cœnatio, &c.] In the Description of this Room there are two Things worthy notice, *viz.* its Size and Disposition. It seems, by what he says of it, that the Rooms were proportioned according to their Use, so that a moderate Room for Meals, was equal to one of the largest Size design'd for other Use; the reason of which must have been to render them capacious enough for the Servants that waited at Table, for those that played on the Musick, or read Lyrics or Comedies during that time, which was as customary in these their lesser Eating-rooms, as it was to act in their larger, either at, or after, their Repasts. In his Description of his *Tuscan* Villa, we find the *Cœnatio quotidiana*, or constant private Eating-room, close to, or Part of, his own *Dieta*; but in this it cou'd not well have been so, without destroying his two Day-rooms; for by *Vitruvius's* Directions, *lib. 6. cap. 7.* the Winter Eating-room was to be turned so as to have a Prospect of the setting Sun, which this *Cœnatio* had thoroughly, and

by his saying *plurimo Sole*, &c. it appears that this was so disposed. Besides the Advantage of Warmth, it, at the same time, received not only the Light of the Sun by direct Rays, but by Reflection from the Water; so that (being a Winter Room,) fewer Windows served to enlighten it.

Post hanc Cubiculum, &c.] By joining a *Procæton* to this and the following *Cubiculum*, it seems as if they were both *Cubacula nocturna*, these *Procætona* being only for Servants to lie in; and as they were placed in the principal Part of the House, and most convenient for Winter, it is probable they were Chambers for Guests that were only Visitors for a short time, since to those of his own Family he allows one whole *Disputatoria*, which contained three or four Rooms. By *Altitudine æstivum* it appears, that the general Rule *Vitruvius* gives, *lib. 6. cap. 3.* concerning the Height of Rooms, was sometimes (when either Conveniency or Beauty required) not at all regarded; but that they made a Difference in Height betwixt those for Winter and Summer, the more lofty being cooler than the other, and had not this been guarded from all Winds, as he tells us it was, we may suppose this wou'd have had the Proportions answerable to a Winter Room; but since it was not so incommoded, and was a principal Bed-Chamber, it must have been more graceful by its Loftiness, and therefore had its true Proportion, which was, that the Height was answerable to half the Side and End of the Room added together. We may collect from several Passages in *Vitruvius* and *Palladius*, that the Antients adorned their Winter Rooms different from those of the Summer, that their Furniture might not be injured by the too frequent Smoak of Fires and Lamps. What he here says about *Munimentis hybernæ* is afterwards explained by himself, and his Meaning is, that the Room was sheltered from the Winds, though not enclosed on all sides, as in a Court, and was only exposed to those gentle Breezes that blew from that Quarter which they called *Etesia*, to which these Windows were almost directly turned; and in the Description of the Situation of *Tuscum*, he distinguishes between *Venti* and *Auræ*.

Inde,

Inde, &c.] The Custom of bathing their Bodies all over in hot Water, which the *Romans* used but sparingly during the Time of the Commonwealth; in that of *Pliny* was become so habitual, that they every Day practised it before they lay down to eat, for which reason in the City the publick Baths were extremely numerous, in which *Vitruvius*, *lib. 5. cap. 10.* gives us to understand there were for each Sex three Rooms for bathing, one of cold Water, one of warm, and the other still warmer, which are by *Palladius*, *lib. 1. tit. 40.* called *Cella piscinales*, and there were also Cells of three Degrees of Heat for sweating, besides which, beyond doubt, there was another Room, though not mentioned by *Vitruvius*, called the *Apodyterium*, as well as the *Hypocaustum* and *Propnigeon*, to heat the Rooms and Water. By the Description the same Author gives of the publick Baths of the *Grecians*, *lib. 5. cap. 11.* we learn, they were made after another manner; and to the fore-mentioned Members were added others for anointing and bodily Exercise, which, after *Vitruvius's* Time, were imitated in the *Therma* of *Rome*, and by several *Romans* in their private Baths, of which, before particular Notice be taken, it may not be from the Purpose to enquire into their Manner of using their Baths, in which though they might in some Circumstances differ, yet it is certain they all agreed in bathing the last thing they did before they entered the *Triclinium*; for which we cannot have better Authority than *Pliny* himself speaking of *Spurinna*, *lib. 3. ep. 1.* and afterwards of his Uncle *Pliny*, *lib. 6. ep. 16.* he says, *lotus accubat*, &c. and in *ep. 20. mox Balineum, Coena, Somnus.* What preceded their washing was their Exercise in the *Spharisterium*, prior to which it was their Custom to anoint themselves, as appears, *lib. 9. ep. 36.* where accounting for the Manner of spending his Time in the Country, speaking of that Part of it which he passed in the Baths, he says, *unguor, exerceor, labor.* As for the Sweating-rooms, though they were doubtless in all their Baths, we do not find them to have been used but upon extraordinary Occasions. These Baths containing so many Parts or Rooms for so many several Uses, must necessarily have taken up a large Part of the House, which
always

always where it could be contrived, was opposite to the Winter's setting Sun, (as *Vitruvius*, lib. 6. cap. 7. directs) for the Conveniency of Light and Heat at the same time they were used.

Balnei Cella frigidaria, &c.] Though it is evident from *Vitruvius*, that both the *Romans* and *Grecians* had settled Forms for their publick Baths, we may yet suppose every private Person followed his own particular Humour, in either adding, taking from, or altering the Disposition of his own private Baths. In those two *Pliny* has described it may be observed, that the Architect has rather followed the *Grecian* than *Roman* Manner, by adding several Members that *Vitruvius* does not mention in his *Roman* Baths, two of which are called by *Greek* Names, viz. the *Apodyterium*, which seems to answer the *Ephebeum*, and the *Spharisterium* the *Coryceum*; the *Unctuarium*, though a *Roman* Appellation, was probably the same with that which the *Grecians* called *Elothesium*: As for the other Members, they seem to have been common to the Baths of both Nations: By what can be collected from Authors it appears, that these private Baths consisted of seven Parts, viz. the *Apodyterium*, *Cella frigidaria*, *Piscina* or *Cella piscinalis*, the *Cella tepidaria* and *caldaria* for sweating, the *Unctuarium*, and *Spharisterium*, besides the *Hypocaustum* and *Propnigeon*, some of which Members served for two Uses, and others were omitted, as may be seen in both these Baths; for in this of *Laurentinum* the *Cella frigidaria* served for the *Apodyterium*, and in *Tuscum* there is no Room set apart for the *Piscina*, which is there placed in the Area of the *Cella frigidaria*. The *Apodyterium*, which was the first Room of the Baths, where they undressed themselves, and to which they returned when they came from Exercise or Bathing, was, as has been before observed, omitted in this Bath, perhaps upon account of a Resolution *Pliny* seems to set out with in the Beginning of this Description, that there should be nothing but what was absolutely necessary, which he might think this was not, when the *Cella frigidaria* could supply the Place of the *Apodyterium*, as well as that of the *frigida Lavatio*, to which, in their publick Baths, they assigned

assigned two several Rooms; and though this Room of the third Degree of Heat was called *Cella frigidaria*, it was not from its being a colder Room than ordinary, but only so in respect to others; for being near the *Hypocauston*, and having sometimes the *Piscina* of hot Water in the *Area*, it could not but have been warm in some Degree, and the Coolness it had must have rather proceeded from its Size, and the Quantity of Air it admitted, than from any other Cause. The principal Use of this Room seems, by its cold Bath and Air, to have been designed to prepare the Bodies of those that had been in warmer Rooms, for their going into the open Air. The Reason why he here calls it *spatiofa & effusa*, might only intend its several Uses, besides containing the two *Baptisteria*.

Adjacet Unctuarium.] The *Cella frigidaria* of this Bath had several adjoining Members: On one side were the *Unctuarium*, *Hypocaustum* and *Propnigeeon*; the first of which was that in which, after they came from the Undressing-room, they anointed themselves before they entered the *Spharisterium*; for which Reason it was here placed betwixt those two Rooms: And it was also placed not far from the *Hypocaustum*, that when they entered it in the Way to the *Spharisterium*, their Bodies, by the Heat, might be the better prepared to receive the Oyls; and some of the more delicate of them, after Washing, made use of Perfumes.

Hypocauston.] It was never thought necessary, in any of their Baths, to have more than one Fire, which was lower than the Floor of the Rooms, and could therefore warm both them and the Water.

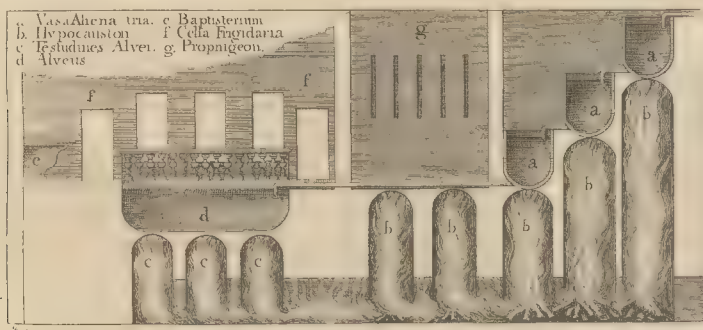
Propnigeeon.] This Part, which *Vitruvius*, in his Description of the Roman Baths, calls *Præfurnium*, as being that Room which was immediately next the Mouth of the Furnace, seems to have been something like, and designed for the same Use as the *Transitus* next the *Dormitorium* in this Villa, viz. to receive and temper the Heat before it was administered to the Sweating-rooms, so that from thence they might receive what

Degree of Warmth they thought proper; though, at the same time, the Fire that heated the Water was not at all abated.

Mox dua Cella magis elegantes quam sumptuosæ.] Adjoining to the *Propnigeon* was the *Cella caldaria*, or hottest Room in their private Baths, and next that was the *Cella tepidaria*, or Room of a less Degree of Heat. It is likely that all those Sorts of Cells were (for the same Reason *Vitruvius* directs in the *Laconicum*, viz. to let in Air at pleasure) enlightened from the Roof, except when Buildings were placed over them, as *Palladius* tells us Winter Apartments sometimes were. From the same Author, *lib. 1. tit. 40.* two things may be learnt concerning these Cells, viz. their Proportion, which, he says, were in Length one Third more than in Breadth; and also how those Cells were suspended in order to receive the Heat, which Passage has been sufficiently discussed in the Note on *suspensus & tabulatus*. It appears by what *Seneca* and other Authors tell us, that they were extremely profuse in the Ornaments of their Baths, and it seems as if they were particularly so in these Cells; for though he has passed over several other Parts without taking any notice of their Ornaments, these, he observes, were elegantly adorned; and we may at the same time take notice, that no Custom could make him vary from the Rule of Simplicity he at first laid down, and that he avoided all sumptuous Ornaments.

Cobaret callida Piscina, mirificè ex qua, &c.] Tho' they adorned the Walls, Ceilings and Floors of the other Parts of their Baths, it was on the *Piscina* they bestowed the most Art, and in which they seemed to take most Delight. In the *Cella frigidaria* of their private Baths they had several Vessels to wash in, which, either from their Shapes or Offices, were called by different Names, as, particularly, the *Labrum*, from its Margin resembling a Man's Lip; the *Peluis*, a Vessel to wash Feet in, and the *Baptisterium*, in which they dipped the whole Body; and this last was sometimes large enough to swim in, as those in both his Villas were: But when they had a mind to swim at large in warmer Water, they

they entered the *Piscina*, a Basin so called, as its Size bore some Resemblance of a Pond: Some of these in their publick Baths (according to all accounts) were so very large, that it has been a Doubt how they could be well heated; nor does it appear how it could be done by the Method *Vitruvius* directs, l. 5. c. 10. where he tells us, the Way was by placing three brazen Vessels over the *Hypocauston*, one for hot; another for warm, and the other for cold Water; so that as the Water ran out of the hot Vessel it was supplied by the Vessel containing the warm, and that by the Water from the cold Vessel: For which Reason, if there was a continual Call for hot Water, unless the Vessels and Fire were extremely large, the cold Water that came in must cool the Water in the hot Vessels faster than the Fire could heat it, and consequently without waiting some time for hot Water the Baths must have been chilled; of which Inconveniency he was not ignorant, as appears by what he says immediately after: *Testudinesque Alveorum ex communi Hypocausti calefacientur*, by which he means the Arches under the Basin, which Arches receiving the Fire of the *Hypocauston*, the Water that was in the Basin might be the longer kept warm; but still, notwithstanding all these Precautions, they could not always have a Supply of warm Water. In the following Draught may be seen the Method *Vitruvius* speaks of for heating their Baths.

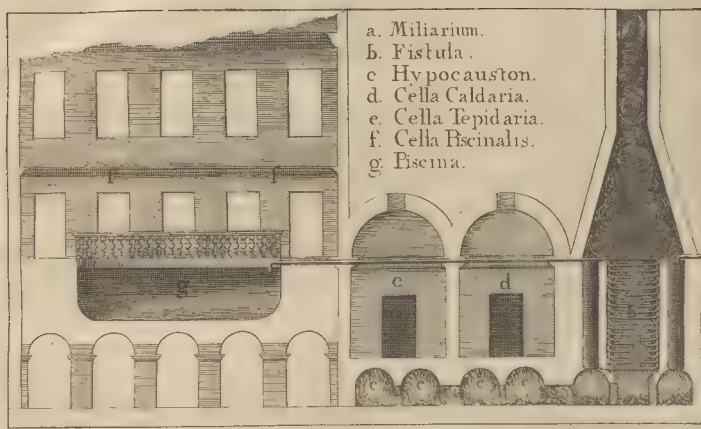


To

To make good the fore-mentioned Defect, when the *Therma* were built, which may be said to contain in them Lakes of warm Water, they were obliged to make use of other Means to warm the Water, as may appear from what *Seneca* says, *Nat. Quæst. lib. 3. cap. 24. Facere solemus Dracones & Miliaria & complures Formas, in quibus Ære tenui Fistulas struimus, per declivæ circumdatas, ut sæpe eundem Ignem ambiens Aqua per tantum suat Spatii, quantum efficiendo Calori sat est. Frigida itaque intrat, effluit calida.* By this Passage it is evident, that the Water acquired its Heat by passing through the Fire in a brass Pipe, and must have been more or less hot, according to the Length of its Progress. It seems, by what *Seneca* says, that sometimes they made only a winding Pipe, without any other additional Vessel; which Pipe, from its Serpentine Form, was called *Draco*: But it was thought the better Way, to receive the cold Water in a large Boiler before it entered the winding Pipes. These Vessels were probably of several Forms, and the Pipes were differently disposed; but that which seems to have been the Vessel generally approved of was the *Miliarium*, of which *Palladius, lib. 1. tit. 40.* gives us the following Description: *Miliarium vero plumbeum, cui Ærea patina subest, inter soliorum spatia forinfecus statuimus fornace subjecta, ad quod Miliarium fistula frigidaria dirigatur, & ab hoc ad solium similis magnitudinis fistula procedat, quæ tantum calidæ ducat interius, quantum fistula illi frigidi liquoris intulerit.* From this and the foregoing Passage of *Seneca* it may be collected, that the *Miliarium* was a Leaden Vessel of a large Circumference, the middle Part of which was open for the winding Pipe and for the Draught of the Fire to pass through. This Vessel of Water that surrounded the Flame or Draught of the Fire, was also placed upon Part of the same Fire, and for that Reason was obliged to have the Bottom of it of Brass, as were also the Pipes.

The Form of this Engine, and other principal Parts belonging to their Baths, will be best understood by consulting the following Drawing.

The



The *Piscina* of uncommon Size probably had round them more than one of these Vessels; but those of a moderate Size might, without much Expence of Fire, have been sufficiently supplied from one, as from a Fountain of hot Water; so that there could be no Occasion to keep a Fire under the Bath, and they could have raised the *Piscina* from the Ground as high as the Top of the *Miliarium*, and the better make their *Balinea Pensiles* as large as those on the Ground. The principal Pleasure proposed by those airy Baths was, that of a Prospect while they were swimming, of which *Seneca*, *ep.* 86. speaks thus: *Blattaria vocant Balnea, si qua non ita aptata sunt, ut totius Diei Solem Fenestris amplissimis recipiant, nisi & lavantur simul & colorantur, nisi ex Solio Agrös & Maria prospiciunt.* *Pliny* too, in the Epistle before us, mentions the Prospect as the chief Commendation of the *Piscina* of this Villa, which he could not have enjoyed had it been upon the same Floor with the Cells; and it might be for the Reason of its being raised so much higher than the Ground, that he uses the Word *mirificè*. *Palladius*, *lib.* 1. *tit.* 40. says, the Lights of Summer Baths should be

opposite to the *North*, and those of Winter to the *South*, betwixt which Point and the *West* those of this *Piscina* (that had a Prospect of the Sea) were turned.

Nec procul Spharisterium, &c.] Having treated of those Parts of the Baths that were for anointing, sweating and bathing, he now comes to speak of that designed for Exercise, which, though not really a Member of the Bath's, was commonly joined to it, since after the Exercise they there used, they immediately entered the *Piscina*, to wash off the Oils, Sweat and Dust contracted by the Violence of it; for which Reason this Room and the *Piscina* were commonly annexed to one another. As this Room was generally in use towards the Close of the Day in Winter, and as they commonly exercised naked, it was not improper to turn its Openings to the Sun at that Time.

Hinc Turris erigitur, &c.] Hitherto the whole Description, except that of the *Piscina*, has been in *plano pede*, and probably for no other Reason, than that by their being Winter Rooms they were therefore less exposed to the Wind: But as this Manner of Building, in such a flat Situation, would not admit from any Rooms (except those close to the Sea) a large Prospect, which was reckoned one of the greatest Pleasures of their Villas, it was requisite to raise some Parts of the House higher than the rest, nor could any be thought more proper than those in the Front, upon two Accounts; first, as by their Height they sheltered all the lower and back Part from the bad Weather, and at the same time added a grace to the Front, which would have been wanting to a Building that had consisted but of one Story. It may be observed, that in this whole Description *Pliny* has taken such a Method, that he has not been obliged to pass through one Room twice, and, in order to persevere in it to the end, takes notice of this *Turris* that lay farthest from the Gardens, reserving the other till he is just entering the *Gestatio*.

Sub qua Diata dua, totidem in ipsa.] The Rooms hitherto mentioned by *Pliny* have been only those belonging to his own Apartment, besides two principal Bed-chambers, and other Rooms that were in common to all that lodged on the Master's side of the House; but as these might not be sufficient for his Family, in this *Turris* he made four *Diata*, which, by their Disposition, seem to have been more proper for Summer than Winter, unless secured from Cold by Fires, and making the Rooms proper for that Season: But it must be again observed, that though this was a Winter Villa, yet that he had taken care to enjoy the Pleasures of the Summer even here, appears by what he says of the *Cryptoporticus*.

Prateræ Cœnatio, &c.] This Room, 'tis evident by its Prospects, had its Windows turned the same way with the *Cœnatio* before-mentioned, and must have been, like that, a Winter Dining-room: For though placed aloft, we do not find it had a view of the Woods and Mountains that lay *North-East* of the House; some other Rooms of the *Diata* being probably on that side. The Reason of its being placed in the highest Part of the House must have been purely for the sake of Prospect; and we may particularly observe, that there is no Room in either Villa of whose Views he takes so much notice as of those for Meals; in all which he either describes the natural distant ones, or else the Works of Art that lay nearer. And hence we may perceive they endeavoured, while they were pleasing their Palates, to indulge their Sense of Seeing, as their Ears were pleased with the Musick which at the same time played. The Prospects mentioned from the *Triclinium*, were only that before the House, and that of the Sea behind it, the Jettings-out of the Buildings and its low Position obstructing the View of those which are mentioned here: But this Room, being so placed as to over-look the Garden and greater Part of the House, could on both sides command a large Prospect of the Coast and those Villas with which it was then well stocked; and also a much more extensive Prospect of the Sea.

Est

Est & alia Turris.] Either to preserve the Uniformity of the Buildings, or that the other *Turris* could not contain all those Rooms he thought proper to be placed on high, must have been the Reason this last was erected: And if this was of the same Size with the former, it must have had in it more Rooms than are here mentioned but as four; three of which were in the *Turris*, or highest Floor, and only one below under one of them.

Cubiculum, in quo Sol nascitur conditurque.] The first he mentions in the upper Story, was a Room that seems, like the *Cœnatio*, to be chiefly regarded for its Prospect; and the Position answers, in all respects, that Day-chamber of which he says, *Altera Fenestra admittit Orientem*, &c. The Reason for altering his Phrase in speaking of this Room, might proceed from its being placed so much higher than the other: For tho' that admitted the rising Sun, yet it was here sooner seen, and at its first Appearance above the Water; which he poetically calls its Birth, and carries on the same Metaphor in describing its Disappearance in the Sea.

In speaking of the *Triclinium*, and the last *Cœnatio*, he has enumerated the beautiful Prospects that, at all Times of the Day, could be seen from those two Rooms; but here he takes notice of one that surpassed them all: And it was indeed a singular Advantage to the Prospect of this Room, which looking only on a large Body of Water, there was something wanting to terminate the View, the Eye being never pleased with one that is unbounded; nor could it possibly have one more glorious than the rising and setting Sun, the most beautiful Prospects in Nature, at which Time only, or when the Moon, Ships, or distant Land are seen, the Prospect of the Sea can be truly said to be agreeable. It is certain, this Room had other Prospects besides these; but being of an inferior Kind, and mentioned in other Places, they are here omitted.

Lata

The PLAN of the present



Plan of LAURENTIUM

AFRICVS

*Prætorij Palatij
Forniculus*

FAVORITVS

*1. Repositum
2. Cella. Sarcophagi*

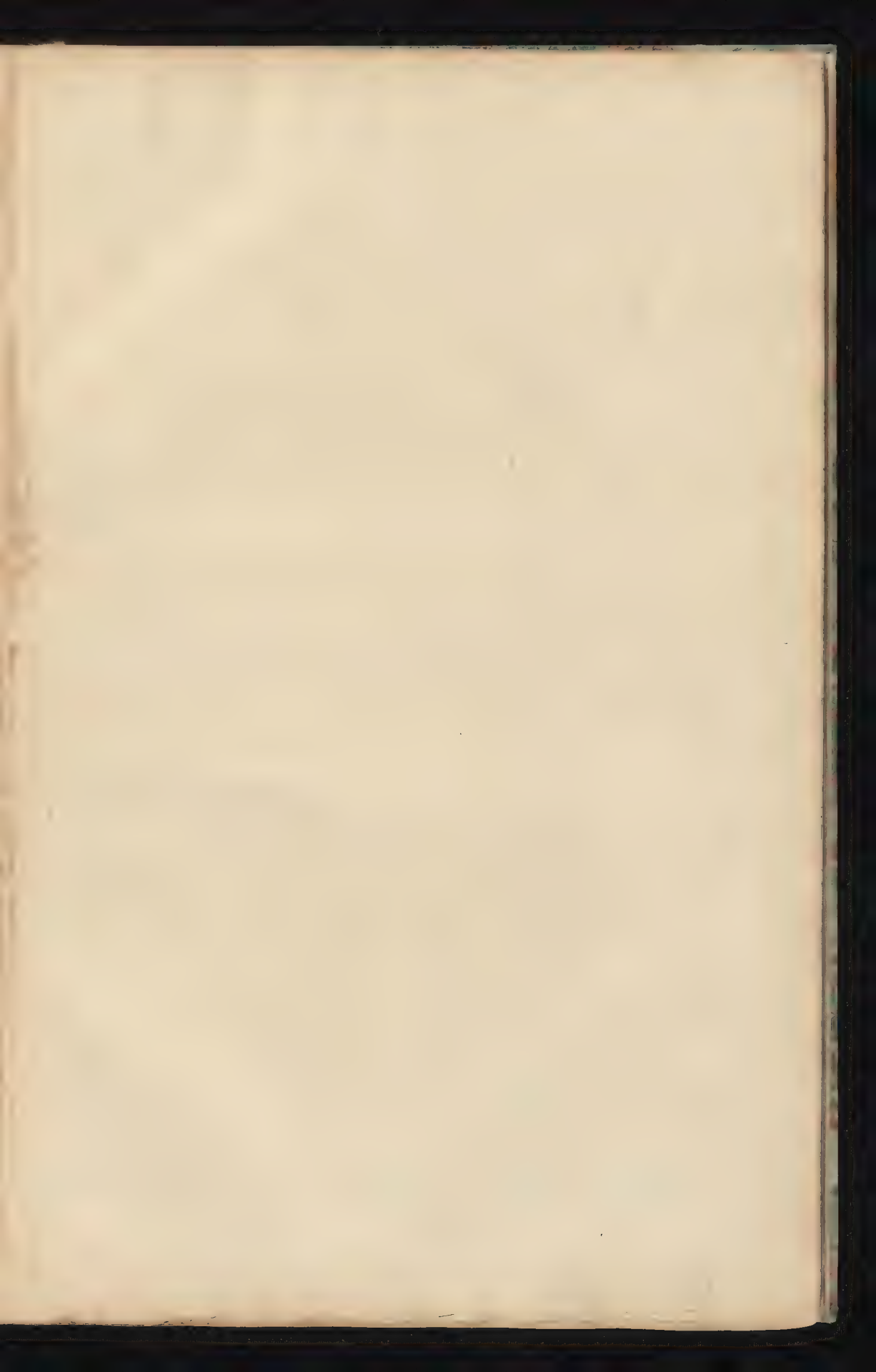
*Prætorij Solatij
Cella*



SUPERNAS

SEPTENTRIO





The PLAN of the third.

AUSPER

LIBONOTUS

- a. *the whole of the*
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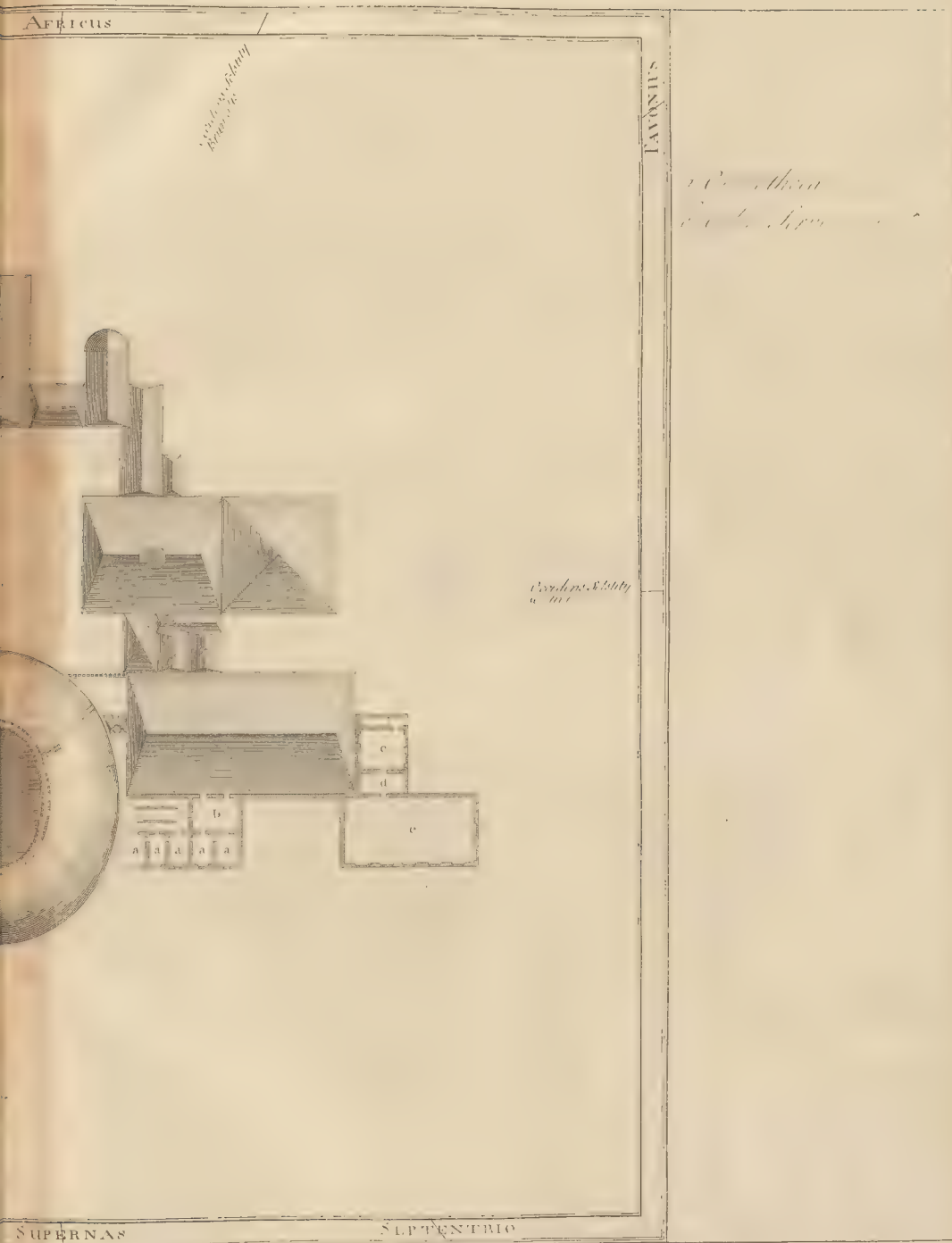
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AQUILIO



Plan of LAURENTIUM





Lata post Apotheca & Horreum.] What was the Use of these Rooms has been explained in the Notes on this Epistle, and the former might be a Store-Room, in which they kept such things as they would preserve from the Damp, since it could receive all its Air from the *East*, and shut out the *South* and *West*, which *Vitruvius*, *lib. 6. cap. 7.* calls moist Winds. The *Horreum*, which was perhaps the same with the *Pinacotheca*, was not only obliged to be turned from moist Quarters, but to have its Windows open to the *North*, that the Pictures and Works of Art, with which it was filled, might have a steady true Light.

Sub hoc Triclinium, &c.] The former *Triclinium* was placed in such a manner, that in many Days it must have been inconvenient in a Winter Villa situated like this: In order therefore to guard against these Inconveniences, and that there might never be wanting a Room at all Seasons proper for the Reception of his Guests, was this he now mentions contrived, from which, by its Position, could but just, and that not unpleasantly, be heard the Roaring of the Sea, much less could it be incommoded by the Waves. As the placing of it thus must have taken from it all Prospects of the natural Face of the Country, it was therefore so turned as to have a View of the Garden, where Art was the chief Beauty; in order to which it look'd *Westward*, as Winter Dining-rooms were directed to do.

Gestatio Buxo, aut Rore marino, &c.] In this Winter Villa it was thought needless to have large Pleasure-Gardens; for which reason here were only those Places proper for Exercise, and common to all Villas, *viz.* the *Gestatio*, the *Xystus*, and another Walk, to which, being covered over at the top, he does not give the Name of *Ambulatio*. These, with the *Area* the *Gestatio* surrounded, were all the Parts of which this Garden consisted.

The *Gestatio* was a principal Member near all their Villas, as appears from the mention he makes of four Gardens in several Epistles, in each

of which was one of those Places of Exercise. What Sort of Place this was, and its Office, has been already spoken of in the Notes; and here it may not be improperly remarked, that it seems to have been their Custom to furround them with Box-hedges, wherever they would grow, as both this and that of *Tuscum* were; that they might in all Seasons have green Boundaries to their Ridings, and a Prospect over those Hedges as they rode along, which both in Winter and Summer might have been enjoy'd, without being incommoded with Cold or Heat; for the *Vehiculum* they were carried in was not open at the Top, like the *Currus*, and could be shut close on all sides, as appears, *lib. 7. ep. 21. Tecto Vehiculo undique inclusus.*

Vinea tenera & umbrosa, &c.] While they were in the *Gestatio* they sometimes left the *Vehiculum*, and walked, and for that reason this Walk might be joined to it; which, by the Description of it, seems to have been like the covered Walk in one of the Pictures in *Naso's* Monument, and by its Character of *tenera & umbrosa*, we may suppose it more design'd for Summer or Autumn than Winter, when Shade was not wanted. In an Account of the daily Exercises of *Spurinna*, mention'd, *L. 3. ep. 1.* amongst others, it was his Custom to walk naked when there was not too much Wind; and it is possible *Pliny* might have been so much pleas'd with the other's Method, as to have imitated him in it; for which reason the Softness of this Walk to naked Feet is here mentioned, which probably was occasioned by being covered with Sand, or set with the *Acanthus* he mentions in *Tuscum*.

Hortum Morus & Ficus, &c.] That Piece of Ground which was bounded by the *Gestatio*, and which he here calls the Garden, he thinks worthy of no other notice, than that it was planted with Fig and Mulberry-Trees, the Fruits of which, as well as of the Vines, were not ripe till his Time of coming to this Villa (in Autumn,) which, as well as the Nature of the Soil, might be one Reason for only planting these Trees. Though this seems to have been the same with our Fruit Gardens,

dens, yet was it here his principal Pleasure-Garden; and by distinguishing that which he mentions afterwards by the Character of *rusticus*, we may think this was laid out after a better Form, to yield a more agreeable View to those Rooms which had the Prospect of it.

Within this Garden was a large Building, which, by some Passages, we may suppose to have been joined to the main House, and by other as convincing Reasons seems to have been at some small Distance from it; but be that as it will, it makes no material Alteration in the Disposition or Use of those Members it contained.

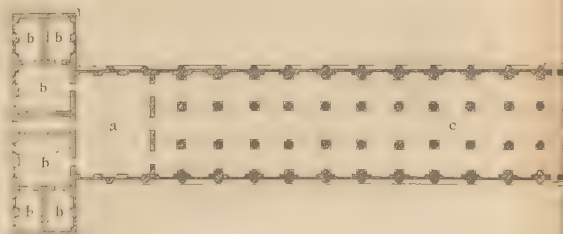
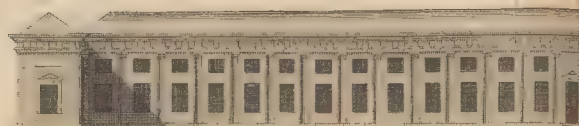
Hac non deteriore, &c.] This Piece was on the Ground-Floor, and contained five Parts, viz. a *Cœnatio*, two *Diata*, a *Cryptoporticus*, and another *Diata*, or principal Appartment; the first of which, as well as the two *Diata*, being to be passed in the Way to the *Cryptoporticus*, he therefore takes notice of, before that principal Part. At some particular times he tells us he returned from his main House to this in the Garden, and doubtless carried several of his Family with him, for whose Use these two first Appartments were designed, and the *Cœnatio*, as the common Eating-room for all those that retired with him: This he mentions as distant from the Sea, in comparison of the first-mentioned *Cœnatio*. It is very difficult to determine what the Prospect he says was enjoyed by this Room might be, though possibly it was that of the Garden and the Seas beyond it. If we may suppose it to have been an Eating-room for Summer as well as Winter, we may imagine its Windows had a North Prospect of the Woods and Mountains. By the Prospects from the Windows of the *Diata*, and by the Disposition of the *Cryptoporticus*, it appears that they lay South-East of the *Cœnatio*, though, as Winter Rooms, the Windows might have looked to other Points. Their Prospects were different from any yet mentioned, as if he affected to have different Views from every Appartment; or if any were repeated, it should be with some Alteration, so as to make them appear still new. Those from these Rooms seem to have been of the meanest
fort,

fort, consisting chiefly of the Kitchen-Garden and the Front of the Villa it self, of which this *Vestibulum* was the chief Part, and placed in the Middle. The *Atrium*, which must have been seen at the same time with the *Vestibulum*, being only a bare *Area*, was not so well worthy Observation as the Prospect of that which lay beyond it, and was joined to the Offices that were on the *South-West* side of the House.

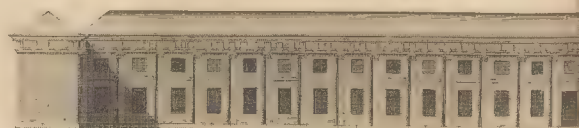
Hinc Cryptoporticus, &c.] The Room he is now about to describe, and which was the greater Part of this Building, seems to have been an Invention since *Vitruvius*, who makes mention of no such Part in his Account of the *Roman* Houses, tho' by the following Description of it, and the Uses, it appears to have been very necessary in a Country House, where the Person inhabiting went through such a daily Course of Exercise as our Author did. The Form of it, or in what manner it was built, does not appear by his Account: But without doubt it was a long Room, and there was one manner common to all of them, which, as its Name implies, was that of a *Porticus*, enclos'd by a Wall on all sides, differing no otherwise from our present Galleries, than that they had Pillars in them. This Room *Pliny* has here considered under three Heads: First, its Size, secondly, its Contrivance to admit or exclude the Wind and Light at pleasure; and, lastly, with respect to the Heat of the Sun both in Winter and Summer. In this Place he seems to follow the Rule of Convenience rather than that of proportioning Rooms to the main Building, as appears by the Character he gives to this of its being equal in Size to publick Buildings, and to which no other Rooms in or about this Villa bore any Equality. The Reason of this extraordinary Grandeur must have been in consideration of the Use for which it was designed, which was that of Walking: Besides, as this appears to have been a Room in which he propos'd to enjoy the Pleasures of Summer as well as Winter, it must at that Season, by its Capaciousness, have been cooler, and the Sun, by means of the Breadth of the Room, always avoided; at the same time one Side of it was shady though all the Windows were open, and the Air had a thorough Passage, as the Prospect of the Room it self

The PLAN & ELEVATIONS of the Crypt

- a. *Genitio remota a Mari*
- b. *Dieta Luce*
- c. *Cryptoporticus*
- d. *Helicaminus*
- e. *Lotheca*
- f. *Cubiculum noctis & somni*
- g. *Andron*
- h. *Prointon*
- i. *Cubiculum*



*Genitio Solatus
Remota*



SOLATUS

*Genitio Solatus
Remota*

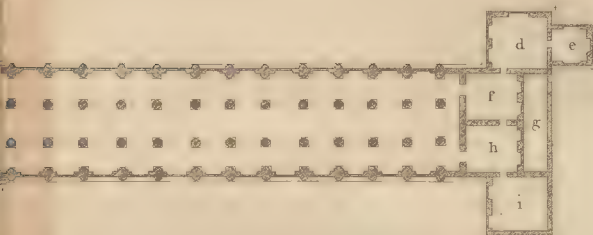
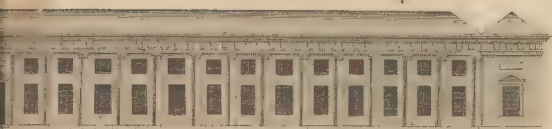
AQUILA

Reptitiones of LAURENTINUM.

AFRICUS

*Orchard in Solitary
Gardens*

FAVONIUS



*Orchard in Solitary
Gardens*





self was more agreeable to those that walked in it. The Method taken in this Room to receive the Benefit, and avoid the Inconveniences, of the Wind at all times, was nothing more than two Ranges of Windows on each side; and though this Room had Conveniences for Summer, yet, as if he was desirous to have more for Winter, those that were on the *South-West* side were large, and two Ranges compleat, and those on the *North-East* were less, with the upper Range not equal in Number to those of the lower. The principal Convenience of those Windows on both sides, he tells us himself, was, that as Occasion required, those Winds that were agreeable might be admitted, and the others excluded. Besides the Advantage of Air in *lib. 1. ep. 21.* he also tells us a particular one that these two Ranges of Windows were of to him who was afflicted with bad Eyes: His Words are, *Cryptoporticus quoque adoportis inferioribus Fenestris tantum Umbra quantum Luminis habet.*

Ante Cryptoporticus Xystus, &c.] Hitherto he has only mentioned the Advantages this Room had within it self; but here he comes to consider of what Benefit it was to whatever lay nearest it (as did the *Xystus* on the *South-West*) in the same manner as when he is speaking of that of *Tuscum, lib. 9. ep. 36.* he says, as the Weather directed he either walked in that or the *Cryptoporticus* about the fourth or fifth Hour of the Day, at which time the Sun shining directly on that side of the *Cryptoporticus*, its Heat was encreased in the *Xystus* by the Opposition it met from the *Cryptoporticus*, which, on that Account made it more agreeable during the Winter, and was equally advantageous to it during the same Season, by keeping off the *North-East* Winds, and opposing a thorough Passage of the *South-West*.

Hac Jucunditas ejus Hyeme, major Æstate, &c.] This Pleasure proceeded rather from the Season, than the Disposition of the *Cryptoporticus*; for it could not have been better placed to have made the *Xystus* more agreeable in Winter than it really was, and the Shade and Cool-

ness on the *North-East* side was only proper for Summer. Besides the *Xystus*, which was an open Walk both for Winter and Summer, it has been before observed, that there was close to the *Gestatio* another, which was covered with Vines, and seems to have been designed for walking in Summer: This being joined to the *Gestatio* is what he here calls the nearest Part of it, by the help of which, with the *Xystus* and *Cryptoporticus*, he had sufficiently provided that no Season should interrupt his Exercise, since he could always walk in the Shade, and be cool during the greatest Heats of Summer: For in the Morning before the Sun shone on the *South-West* Side of the *Cryptoporticus*, the *Xystus* was shaded; when the Sun was advanced so far *Southward* as to shine directly on its Roof, so that the Building cast no Shade, the Room it self was shaded by its Roof; and the Windows being open at the same time, had a thorough Air from the Sea and the Winds that then blew; and when the Sun was got so far *Westward* as to shine into the *Cryptoporticus*, and make it warm, then that Building cast a Shade on its *North-East* Side, and the Garden and nearest Part of the *Gestatio* became pleasant to walk in.

In Capite Xysti, &c.] At one End of the *Cryptoporticus* were two Apartments, of which Notice has been already taken, and at the other lay his Garden *Diata*, in which, he says, he greatly delighted, and for that reason gave it the Name of his *Delight* or *Loves*: And it appears by several Authors, to have been a thing customary in those Times, to give proper Names to any principal Room or Apartment. This *Diata* seems to have been for his own proper Use, when he retired from the Mansion House, which was chiefly during the *Saturnalia* in Winter; but that it might be also pleasant in Summer as well as the *Cryptoporticus*, Care was taken to adapt it to that Season as well as to Study, for which reason this *Diata* contained five Rooms, which was a greater Number than usual, as appears by some Parts of his Description. He begins his Account of this *Diata* with his two Day-chambers, the *Heliocaminus* and *Zotheca*; the former of which, by its Position, seems wholly designed for

for Winter, and the other, upon all Accounts, most proper for Summer; and doubtless, though not mentioned by him, both were Parts of their private Houses in the Time of *Vitruvius*. The *Heliocaminus* was extremely well guarded by the *Cryptoporticus* from all cold Winds, and as advantageously placed to receive the Heat of the Sun, which (as has been before observed in the *Gymnasium*) was encreased by the Angle made by the *Cryptoporticus* and this Room, the Windows of which he does not so much take notice of on the Account of the Prospect, as of the Sun; for though the *Xystus* was adorned with Flowers in the Summer, it could not have been a very beautiful Prospect in the Winter, and what he says about the Doors and Windows having a View of the *Cryptoporticus* and *Cubiculum*, seems only with a design to shew the Position of this Room; nor was this their only Care, since there was a particular Manner of paving these Rooms, which *Palladius* speaks of, *lib. 6. tit. 11*. And probably this Room, for the Reason he gives, was so paved. The *Zotheca*, or Summer or Autumn Day-chamber (in which Season, *lib. 9. ep. 36*. he says he refreshed himself with Day Sleep, and which, *ep. 40*. he tells us he never did in Winter) by its Position was sheltered from the Sun by the *Heliocaminus*, till the Hour of Sleep was over, and the Sun was passed more *Westward*; before which Time, by reason of the Openings on all Sides of this Room, it must have been very cool by Breezes from the Sea, and by the Aperture on one side to the *North-East*. The Account of the Furniture of this Room, though it shews its Use, seems introduced for no other reason than to denote its Size: For speaking of the *Zothecula* of *Tuscum*, he mentions less Furniture than in this larger *Zotheca*. From this Room (having Windows on three sides, and Jettings-out *Westward* beyond any other Building near this Part) there was an Opportunity, though on the Ground-floor, of seeing three Prospects, which he esteemed the most agreeable about his House, *viz.* the *North-East* Prospect of the Woods (which he also says could be seen from the principal *Triclinium*) that of the Sea which lay to the *South-West*, and, lastly, that of the neighbouring Villas, with which that Shore was covered. The Account he gives of seeing these Prospects

Prospects *à pedibus*, &c. must be spoken with relation to the Position of the Bed, which could not have been any where so commodiously placed in such a small Room with Windows on all sides, as in the Middle, by which means it had the Benefit of more Air, and it must have been from the Middle of the Room that he could see all the fore-mentioned Prospects separate and distinct, which, upon a nearer Approach to any Window, must have appeared intermingled.

Junctum est Cubiculum Noctis & Somni, &c.] From the Description of the Day-chambers he proceeds to that which he distinguishes from them by telling us its Office. This was the Room into which the Folding-doors of the *Heliocaminus* opened, and its principal Qualifications were, that it was free from Noise and Light; and the Method he employed to accomplish these Ends he himself accounts for. The Noises he seems so careful to avoid, were those common to all Villas seated near the Sea, as well as that of the young Slaves, who, at the time this *Diaeta* was most in use, had the Liberty of doing almost what they pleased. He was so far from suffering the Glare of Lightning to enter the Room, that he took care to have it in his Power to keep out even the Light of the Day, as long as he thought proper, for the Reasons he gives, *lib. 9. ep. 36. clausæ Fenestræ manent; mirè enim Silentio & Tenebris Animus alitur.*

Applicatum est Cubiculo Hypocaustum, &c.] Though Noise and Light were excluded this Room, it had still wanted one great Conveniency if there had not been an *Hypocaustum* to heat it in Winter Nights; and it may be observed, that in no other Room of this Winter Villa he mentions any Care taken for that purpose, except in his two Night-Chambers, as if he rather chose to warm himself by Exercise, or retiring to those Rooms that were warm by their Position, as most of his for the Day were, than by the Heat of a Fire, which was only used to give a moderate Warmth to his Bed-chamber in cold Nights; and by the Account he gives of this *Hypocaustum*, it seems very much to resemble that of the other *Dormitorium*. The Methods taken to prevent
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the Noise and Light, must have been an Advantage to this Room in Summer, by keeping off the Sun all the Day, and making it also a proper Bed-chamber for that Season.

Procaton.] It appears by what he says, *lib. 9. ep. 36.* that it was his Custom every Morning to have his *Notarius* attend to write down what he should dictate, and not improbably this Room was his Bed-chamber, as it was joined to that of the Master, and by its Description seems that of a Servant. Neither in this Place, or in any other Part of this Villa, where he mentions such Rooms, does he take notice of any Benefit they had either of Sun, Air, or Prospect; and we may therefore conclude this Room, as well as the Night-chamber, looked into the *Andron*.

Cubiculum porrigitur in Solem, &c.] This *Cubiculum*, by its Description, seems to have been a Room for Books and Study, one of which he had also in his *Diata* in the main House; though this, by its Description, was placed much more commodious for that Use, and, according to the Rules laid down by *Vitruvius, lib. 6. cap. 7.* was sheltered from the *South* and *West* Winds by other Buildings, and turned so as to have the Benefit of the Morning Sun. The Reason of their thus disposing their Libraries, *Vitruvius* in the same Chapter tells us, was because the Morning was the Time in which those Rooms were mostly used; and their being opened to the *East* preserved the Books from the Mold and Rottenness that a *South* or *West* Disposition would have caused.

Hæc Amœnitas, &c.] With the *Bibliotheca* ends the Description of what he calls *Gratiam Villæ*; and here he enters upon the Situation, which he considers under two Heads, *viz. Opportunitatem Loci, & Litoris Spatium*; the latter of which only regards the Pleasure of the Place, but under the other is considered every Article necessary to be observed in all Situations, *viz. Health, Air, Provisions, Roads, and good Water*: As to the Air of this Place, as has been before observed,

it was needless here to speak of it, and the Roads from *Rome* he has sufficiently spoke of at the Beginning of his Epistle; and as he was seated close to the Sea, and not far from *Ostia*, there was no Occasion to take notice of the Conveniency of water Carriage: There remained then only to account for what we may call the Goodness of the Water and Provisions: In his Observations on the first of which he is more particular, because, in whatever Degree that Element was good or bad, it was Matter of Consequence to the Health as well as Conveniency of the Inhabitant; and he therefore here takes notice of what seldom happens in Ground close to, and almost upon a level with, the Sea, that the Water was not any ways brackish. The only Inconveniency of this Water was, that, lying so low, it could not, without Labour or Engines, be brought to serve the Bath, and all other Offices of the House; for he could not mean it as a Defect in this Winter Villa, to have wanted Fountains, more especially as it lay near the Sea, which was so visible from all its Parts, that even in Summer it would rather have been a Pleasure to have been free from the Sight of such a Profusion of Water in the retired Parts of the Garden, if there were any, for those that are described seem to have been all within Sight of the Sea.

It is necessary, in this Place, to observe what *Pliny* says concerning this Villa, *lib. 4. ep. 6. Nihil quidem ibi possideo prater Tectum & Hortum, statimque Arenas*; since upon this Account it is that he here takes no notice of the Fruitfulness of the Soil, and other Advantages proper to be considered in such a Villa as *Tusculum*, being here obliged (though in the Country) to buy all manner of Provision; which is what *Martial* ridicules, *lib. 3. epig. 36.* and *Varro, lib. 3. cap. 1.* will not allow that a Country House, no otherwise supplied, deserves the Name of a Villa: However, those that built on choice Spots of Ground so near *Rome*, were generally reduced to the same Necessity with *Pliny*.

Suggerunt assatim Ligna proxima Sylva.] The Conveniency of Life which he next considers, is that of Fuel, with which he was sufficiently furnished

furnished from those very Woods which created so beautiful a Prospect in several Parts of the Villa.

Cateras Copias, &c.] Since he was obliged to buy all his Provisions, it was no small Conveniency to have been in the Neighbourhood of such a Town as *Ostia*, from whence even *Rome* it self was furnished with all such as were thought worth importing from foreign Parts; and common Necessaries, he tells us, could be had from that Village that probably gave Name to this Villa.

In hoc Balinea, &c.] Bathing, in his Time, was become so habitual, that it is here reckoned among the Necessaries of Life.

Litus ornant Varietate gratissima, &c.] Our Author, in this Place, comes to speak of *Litoris Spatium*, which was the third Head he proposed to consider, and here shews that he meant no more by it, than the extensive Prospect of the neighbouring Sea-coast. The pleasant Shore of the *Tyrrhene* Sea had induced many of the principal *Romans* thereon to erect their Villas; but the Part of it on which they were most numerous, was that near *Baia*, and round the Gulf of *Naples*, where, as *Pliny* tells us, *lib. 9. ep. 7.* they built them on two different Situations, *viz.* one on the Top of the Rocks, to command a larger Prospect of the Sea, as was that famous one of *Lucullus* near *Misenum*; and the other as this of *Pliny*, close to, and almost level with the Water, the more immediately to enjoy the Pleasures of the Sea it self: The former, by its lofty Situation, he compares to the Tragedian raised on his *Cothurni*; and the humble Lowness of the other, to the Comedian in his *Socculi*; and though he had the Pleasure of both these Situations in his two Villas on the Lake of *Comum*, and could, as Occasion required, remove from one to the other, yet here on the Sea, where we do not find he had more than one, he prefers the lower Site, having, as his Description shews, sufficiently guarded against all Inconveniences that could arise from its lying so low. The Situation preventing his taking in the whole Shore,
and

and all its Beauties, at one View, from any one Part of the Villa, he choofes here to describe the Prospects as feen by thofe that were either at Sea, or on the Sands, where they had a diftinct View of the Villas that were feated near the Sea, which, by the Mixture of Trees with the Houfes, as he obferves, muft have been more agreeable than a continued View of Buildings, as in Cities.

Quod nonnunquam, &c.] Having described the Beauties of the Coaft, he very properly introduces the Conveniency and Pleafure of its Sands for Travelling, and in what fort of Fifh the Sea abounded.

Villa vero noftra, &c.] In this Passage he prepares to obviate the Objections that might poffibly be raifed to fuch a Situation as this, which, though it might have Plenty of Fifh proper to it, muft yet have wanted the Neceffaries to be found in an Inland Situation. Thefe he here answers.

Villula noftra.] Though he gives to this Houfe the Name of a fmall Villa, it appears, that after having described but Part of it, yet, if every *Diata* may be fupposed to contain three Rooms, he has taken notice of no lefs than forty-fix, befides all which there remains near half the Houfe undefcribed, which was, as he fays, allotted to the Ufe of the Servants; and it is very probable this Part was made uniform with that he has already defcribed. As he here had no Ground for Pafturnage or Tillage, doubtlefs there were no Rooms fet apart for hind Servants, or any thing belonging to Agriculture; fo that thefe Offices only contained proper Rooms for dressing the Meals and Entertainments, and fome in which they were preparatorily ftoed with feveral others for feveral different Ufes; for the Difpofition of all which there are Rules given by thofe Authors he has followed in the Difpofition of the *Prætorium*. The *Culina*, *Columella*, lib. 1. cap. 6. directs to be large and lofty, the better to avoid danger from Fire, and to contain their Servants (as we may guefs, at their Meals) and *Vitruvius* advifes it to be placed

placed in some warm Part of the House. This Room, being the Chief of the Offices, is in the Plan, placed to answer the *Cella Frigidaria*, consisting of as large a Size: As it was guarded by Buildings from all cold Winds, and looked into the *Cavadium*, and the Openings turned to the *West* and *South*, it answers the Disposition *Vitruvius* directs. Betwixt this Room and the *Dormitorium* are three Cells, for the *Notarius* and two other Freedmen; on the other side joining to the *Focus* are the *Cortinale*, or Room in which they boiled their New Wine, mentioned by *Columella*, *lib. 1. cap. 9.* and the *Furnus*, with design that all those Parts that required Fire, might be in one Place supplied. Beyond these Rooms is the *Carnarium*; and the *Ergastulum*, where they kept their Slaves at Work, and which *Columella*, *lib. 1. cap. 6.* directs to be made under Ground, the better to secure them, is in this Villa otherwise disposed: Since in such a low watery Soil his Rule could not well be kept, it is therefore here upon a level with the other Buildings, and being by its Office obliged to be very capacious, is placed so as to answer the largest Room on the other side, which was the *Spharisterium*. To answer the two *Turres*, that are described on the other side of the House, in the Plan are two more erected for Offices; in the more *Eastern* are the *Cella Vinaria*; being turned *North*erly; and the *Olearia* to the *South*; as *Vitruvius* directs, *lib. 6. cap. 9.* The two lower Floors of the Building that are adequate to this, contain but one large *Triclinium*; but here they are divided, and over the Cells for Wine and Oil are Servants Rooms, as are also in both the Floors of the other *Turris*; but on the Top of this is placed the *Oporotheca*, or Room to preserve Fruit, mentioned by *Varro*, *lib. 1. cap. 62.* where he orders the Windows to be placed as these are. The Disposition of that Building which answers the *Piscina* of the Baths, the best corresponds to that which *Columella*, *lib. 1. cap. 6.* directs for the Cells of the Freedmen. The *Equilia* are placed at a small Distance from the House, and turned to a warm Quar-

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ter, according to *Vitruvius*; and *Palladius*, *lib. i. tit. 30.* would have the *Lignarium* and *Fœnile* to be, as these in the Plan; distant from the Villa, for fear of Fire; and in *tit. 31.* the last-mentioned Author says there ought to be two *Piscina*, one for the Use of the Cattle, and the other for those of the House: This Rule we may therefore conclude, was certainly observed in the *Villa Urbana*, as well as the *Villa Rustica*.



J. K. sculp. 1722

The



THE
VILLAS of the ANCIENTS
ILLUSTRATED.

PART II.



SINCE it has been observed in the former Part of this Work, that *Varro* denies such an House as has been describ'd by *Pliny* to deserve the Name of a *Villa*; it may not be improper to examine what it was that this and other Authors on Agriculture esteem'd necessary to a compleat *Villa*, and was consider'd and practis'd by the Architect, when neither the Nature of the Place nor Circumstances of the Master did forbid; all which may be reduced under the three following Heads, viz. the Situation, the *Villa*, and what the *French* call the Environs of the *Villa*.

The Choice of a Situation with respect to the Soil, whether proper to bear Corn, Wine, and Oil, seems to have been rather the Province of the Husbandman: But if the Architect had Liberty to chuse where to build, it were justly to be expected that the Situation should be both healthy and convenient. *Columella*, lib. 1. cap. 2. gives the Description of a most eligible Situation in the following Words: *If Fortune would favour me in my Desire, I could wish to have an Estate in a whole. some Climate and fruitful Country; one Part champion, another hilly with*

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easy Descents either to the East or South; some of the Lands cultivated, others wild and woody; not far from the Sea or a navigable River, for the easier Exportation of the Produce of the Farm and the Importation of Necessaries. The Champian lying below the House should be dispos'd into Grounds for Pasture and Tillage, Osiers and Reeds; some of the Hills should be naked and without Trees, that they may serve only for Corn which grows in a Soil moderately dry and rich, better than in steep Grounds: Wherefore the upper Corn Fields should have as little Declivity as possible, and ought to resemble those in the Plain; from thence the other Hills should be laid out into Olive Grounds and Vineyards, and produce Trees necessary to make Props for those Fruits; and if Occasion should require Building, to afford Timber and Stone, and also Pasture for Cattle. Moreover constant Rivulets of Water should descend from thence upon the Meadows, Gardens and Osier Grounds, and also serve for the Conveniency of the Cattle that graze in the Fields and Thickets: But such a Situation is not easily to be met with; that which enjoys most of these Advantages is certainly most valuable; that which has them in a moderate Degree, is not despicable. The natural good Qualities of a Situation mention'd by Palladius, lib. 1. cap. 2. are a salutary Air, plenty of wholesome Water, a fruitful Soil, and a commodious Place; and in the two following Chapters he thus directs how to judge of the Goodness of Air and Water. We may conclude those Places wholesome that are not in deep Vallies, nor subject to thick Clouds; where the Inhabitants are of a fresh Complexion, clear Head, good Sight, quick Hearing, and a free distinct Speech: By these Means is the Goodness of the Air distinguish'd, but the contrary Appearance proclaims that Climate to be noxious. The unwholesomeness of Water may be thus discover'd: In the first Place it must not be convey'd from Ditches or Fens, nor rise from Minerals; but be very transparent, not tainted either in Taste or Smell, without Settlement, in Winter warm, in Summer cold. But because Nature often conceals a more lurking Mischief in these outward Appearances, we may judge whether Water is good by the Health of the Inhabitants; if their Cheeks are clear, their Heads sound, and little or no Decay in their Lungs and Breasts: For generally when the Distempers in the upper Part of the Body are transmitted down to the lower, as from the Head to the Lungs or Stomach, then the Air is infectious: Besides if the Belly, Bowels, Sides,

or Reins are not afflicted with Aches or Tumours, and there is no Ulcer in the Bladder; if these or the like are apparently in the major Part of the Inhabitants, there is no Cause to suspect the Unwholesomeness of the Air or Water. The fatal Consequences proceeding from a bad Air, Varro tells us, lib. 1. cap. 5. are in some Measure to be alleviated if not prevented by the Skill of the Architect. His Words are these: *That Land which is most wholesome is most profitable, because there is a certain Crop: Whereas on the contrary in an unhealthy Country, notwithstanding the Ground is fertile, yet Sickness will not allow the Husbandman to reap the Fruits of his Labour: For where one exposes his Life to certain Dangers for uncertain Advantages, not only the Crop, but the Life of the Inhabitant is precarious: Wherefore if it is not wholesome, the Tillage is nothing else but the Hazard of the Owner's Life and his Family; but this Inconvenience is remedied by Knowledge, for Health, which proceeds from the Air and Soil, is not in our Disposal, but under the Guidance of Nature; yet nevertheless it is much in our Power to make that Burthen easy by our own Care, which is heavy by Nature: For if upon the Account of the Land or Water, or some unsavory Smell which makes an Irruption in some Part of it, the Farm is more unwholesome, or upon Account of the Climate, or a bad Wind that blows, the Ground is heated, these Inconveniences may be remedied by the Skill and Expence of the Owner which makes it of the last Concernment where the Villas are placed, how large they are, and to what Quarters their Porticus, Gates and Windows are turn'd. Did not Hippocrates the Physician, in the Time of a great Plague, preserve not only his own Farm, but many Towns by his Skill? But why do I call him in as a Witness? Did not Varro, when his Army and Fleet lay at Corcyra, and every House was fill'd with sick Persons and dead Bodies, by his Care in making new Windows to the North-East, and obstructing the Infection by altering the Position of the Doors, and Things of the like Nature, preserve his Companions and Family in good Health? These Considerations seem to have govern'd the same Author in the Rules he gives for placing the Villa in lib. 1. cap. 13. and also Columella in those he has so fully deliver'd on the same Subject, lib. 1. cap. 4. & 5. which latter, as they may be of singular Service, I shall deliver entire and are as follow: As an House should be built in a wholesome Country, so it should in the most wholesome*

some Part of the Country: For an open Air, and at the same Time infected, causes many Distempers. Some Places are not hot in the Summer Solstice, but suffer much from the Severity of the Winter, as it is reported of Thebes in Boeotia. Others, like Chalcis in Euboea, are warm in Winter and excessive hot in the Summer. An Air temperate both as to Heat and Cold is to be chosen, like that on an Hill moderately high, because by not being too low it does not suffer through Frosts in Winter, nor is it scorch'd by the Vapours in Summer; and the Top of an Hill is to be avoided, that being affected with too sharp Winds or constant Rains: Therefore the Situation in the Middle of an Hill is best, the Ground on which the House stands swelling in some Measure, to hinder the Foundation from being riven or torn by an impetuous Torrent rushing from the Top. There should be a constant Spring either within the Villa itself or brought from without, with Timber and Pasture adjacent: If there is no running Stream, some Well Water must be found out in the Neighbourhood, not deep, nor of a bitter or brackish Taste. Should these Conveniences likewise fail, and there is great Scarcity of running Water, large Cisterns must be made for Men, and Ponds for Cattle, to hold the Rain Water, which is most wholesome; but that is esteem'd best which is convey'd by earthen Pipes into a cover'd Cistern. Next to this is the running Water that takes its Rise from the Mountains, if in its Fall it passes through Rocks, as in Garcenum in Campania. The third in order of Goodness is the Well Water, or that which springs out of an Hill, or is not found in a very deep Vale. The worst Sort is that in the Fens, which runs but slowly; that is infectious which stagnates there. This Water is of a pernicious Quality, yet in the Winter by the Rains the Malignity abates, which is the Reason that Rain Water is generally esteem'd wholesome, because it washes off the Noisomeness of the poisonous Water: But we have already said this is not approved of for drinking. Running Streams however chiefly conduce to our Refreshment in hot Weather, and to render the Place delightful, which as long as they continue sweet, if the Nature of the Place will admit of it, in my Opinion ought to be convey'd into the Villa. But if a River should be remote from Hills, and the Healthfulness of the Place and the Situation of an high Bank should permit you to build your Villa above the River, Care must be taken that the River runs rather behind than before the House; and that the Front of the Villa may be turn'd from the hurtful Winds of that Country, and face the most Healthful;

Healthful; Rivers generally being infested with sultry Vapours in Summer and cold Fogs in Winter, which are pernicious to Man and Beast, unless dissipated by the greater Force of Winds. The most advantageous Situation in wholesome Places is, as I said before, when turn'd to the East or South; in a foggy Air to the North. The Sea is always directly to be turn'd to, yet not so as to have the House dash'd and sprinkled by its Waves, or but just removed from the Strand; for it is better to be situated at some considerable Distance from the Sea, because the intermediate Space has a thicker Air: Neither should Villas join to a Marsh or a high Road, because in hot Weather the one ejects its poisonous Quality and breeds Insects armed with Stings, which invade us in full Swarms: Besides it emits the Infection of Water Snakes and Serpents that is left in the Winter's Filth and Mud and envenom'd with fomented Nastiness, from whence proceed many secret Distempers for which the Physicians themselves cannot account: And also the whole Yearround the Situation and Water spoil the Utensils of Husbandry, and all the Household Furniture, at the same Time rotting the standing as well as gather'd Fruits. The other is inconvenient upon account of frequent Passengers pillaging, and the constant Entertainment of Sportsmen. Wherefore, to avoid all these Inconveniences, I think it proper to build a Villa neither on the Road nor in an infectious Place, but at a good Distance off, and upon a rising Ground, that it may front exactly the Equinoctial Sun rising; for such a Situation preserves an equal Temperament between Winter and Summer Winds; and by how much the more towards the East the House stands, by so much the more freely may it receive the Air in Summer, be exempted from the Storms of Winter, and refreshed by the Morning Sun, which thaws the frozen Dews: It being reckon'd almost Pestilential if the Situation be remote from the Sun and warm Breezes, which if it does not enjoy, no other Power can dry up the nocturnal Dews, and purify the other Mildews and Blasts which may settle upon the Corn; those Things which are infectious to Men being undoubtedly prejudicial to Cattle, Vegetables, and Fruits.

The foregoing Rules having directed the Architect in the Choice of a proper Situation, and in the most advantageous Placing the House; the next Thing to be consider'd was the Villa itself, in which the Size, Disposition, Number and Quality of the several Members were carefully observed.

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The *Villa*, *Columella* (*lib. 1. cap. 6.*) tells us, was divided into three Parts; viz. The *Urbana* or the Master's Part, the *Rustica* or that Part allotted to the Use of the Husbandmen, Cattle, and the proper Offices of the Farm. The *third* Part was called *Fructuaria*, because it consisted of Store-Houses for Corn, Wine, Oyl, and other Fruits of the Earth. The Size of the first and Number of Parts it contain'd were determin'd by the Pleasure or Quality of the Master; but those Parts belonging to Agriculture, by the Bulk of the Farm and Number of the Cattle. The Servants that in most great Mens Houses were more immediately for the Master's Use, and may be said to belong to the *Villa Urbana*, were the *Atrienfes*, which included all what we call Livery Servants and those belonging to the Bed-Chamber; the *Topiarii*, which were Gardiners belonging to the Pleasure Garden, Comedians, Musicians, and the *Notarius* or Secretary. The principal Person over the other Parts of the *Villa* was the *Procurator* or Bailiff, then the *Villicus* or Husbandman, who had under his Care the Tillage of the Land, and the Disposál of the Produce of the Earth about the *Villa*; next was the *Villica* or House-keeper, to whose Care every Thing within Doors belong'd, and had immediately under her Command the Women Servants that were employ'd on those Affairs, but particularly those belonging to the feeding and cloathing of the Household. The Master of the Cattle may take the next Place, and under his Command were all the Herdsmen, Shepherds, Goat-herds, Swincherds, and Grooms. The Care of all those Fowl that were within the Bounds of the *Villa* was committed to the *Aviarius*, which may not improperly be call'd the Poulterer. In great *Villas* that were far from a Town, it was thought proper to keep within the Family several Sorts of useful Mechanicks, as Smiths, Carpenters, &c. all which were under the Inspection of the Master of the Works. The Slaves were under the Care of the *Ergastularius*, a Person so call'd from the Name of the Lodging or Working house in which those unhappy Wretches were confin'd.

The Cattle within the *Villa* were Horses and Mules, which seem to have been retain'd for the Master's Use, being never employ'd about the Tillage of the Farm, which were wholly perform'd by Asses and Oxen,

Oxen, besides which, Provision was made for all other Sorts of Cattle. The Fowls within the Walls of the *Villa* were Poultry, Pidgeons, Turtles, and the *Turdus*, which it is hard to determine positively what it was, only thus much we can learn from *Varro*, that it was a Bird of Passage, and was confin'd only with them in certain Seasons.

To make Provision for lodging all these several Persons and Animals, and also Places for Corn and the necessary Offices of the House, was the Architect's Care; and in the Disposition of each Part was govern'd by Rules that may be collected from *Cato*, *Vitruvius*, *Varro*, *Columella*, and *Palladius*. The Master's Part call'd by *Vitruvius Pseudo-Urbana*, by others *Villa Urbana*, and by some the *Pratorium*, to give it the better Grace, was commonly placed something higher than the rest; it consisted of Apartments for the Master and his Friends, eating Rooms for different Seasons, and other Members and Ornaments of Buildings, suitable to the Quality of the Person for whom it was built. *Vitruvius*, lib. 6. cap. 8. says, that before it was commonly a *Peristyle* or Court, surrounded with a *Porticus*, at the End of which was the *Atrium* or Hall, which had a *Porticus* also on each Side that look'd towards the Walks and *Palastra*, or those Parts of the Garden set aside for Bowling or the like Exercise, and may not improbably be the same that *Palladius* calls *Pratum*, and orders to surround the *Pratorium*, since that Word seems to have been used as a common Name for all Ground cover'd with Grass. In the Disposition of the Rooms in this principal Part, Care was taken that those design'd for Use in Winter should enjoy the whole Course of the Sun at that Season; and those for the Summer to avoid the Heats of that Season as much as possible. The Baths, which were most commonly joining to the *Pratorium*, were (as has been before observed) always turn'd so as to enjoy the Winter's setting Sun.

Over the Gateway or Entrance of the other Part of the *Villa*, the Procurator had his Lodging, and Rooms for other Conveniences; on one Side of the Gate (especially if there was no Porter) was lodged the *Villicus*, and had Store-Rooms near him where he kept all the Utensils of Husbandry, and deliver'd them out as Occasion requir'd. The *Villica* having under her Care those Rooms where Stores of Pro-
vision

vision were kept, it was necessary they should not be lodged far from her Charge, which Rule was likewise observed in disposing of all the other principal Servants. The other Freemen that were Servants had Lodging Rooms turned to the South, and the Slaves were lodged in one common Room call'd *Ergastulum*, by *Columella*, *lib. 1. cap. 6*, made under Ground, the better to prevent their making their Escape: And the *Valetudinarium* or Infirmary, mention'd by the same Author *lib. 12. cap. 3*. was doubtless so placed as not to annoy any Part of the *Villa*, nor so as that the Persons there lodged should be any Ways incommoded by the rest of the Family.

The Room that is mention'd as the principal Member of every *Villa Rustica*, was the Kitchen, in which was the only Fire-Place or Chimney in that Part, and in the Account of some *Villas*, there is mention made of no other Room for the Servants to eat in, tho' indeed *Varro* speaks of another which may be call'd the Servants Hall. Next to the Kitchen the principal Rooms were the Repositories for Oyl and new Wines, for there was also an *Apotheca* or Cellar for old Wines, in some of their *Villas* placed not far from the Kitchen, so as to have the Benefit of the Smoak, which hastens Wine to a Maturity; and near the same Kitchen, so as to partake of the Chimney, was the Room call'd *Cortinale*, where the new Wines were boil'd. The Room where the Wines were press'd and kept while new, had its Windows opening to the North; and where the Oyls were press'd and kept, to the South. Dependent on the Kitchen, and not far remov'd from it were the Larders, and House-keeper's Store-Rooms, and the Spinning Rooms may be thought not to be improperly placed near the Lodging of the *Villica*. The Granaries receiv'd their Light mostly from the North or North East, and for the Sake of keeping the Corn free from Moisture, they were commonly boarded and placed over some other Rooms. The *Oporotheca*, where several Sorts of Fruits were preserved, was also turn'd the same Way; and to keep the Fruit still more cool, these Repositories were sometimes paved and lin'd with Marble, at least as high as the Fruit came. The Stalls for Oxen, by the particular Direction of *Vitruvius* and *Palladius*, were adjoin'd to the Kitchen so as to have a View of the Fire, which it seems those Creatures delight

light in, and it causes them to have a smoother Coat. *Cato* gives Directions for two Sorts of Stalls, *viz.* One for Summer call'd *Falisca* opening to the North; and the other call'd *Præsepe* for Winter, and turn'd to the South. The Stalls for Cows requir'd the same Care; but it was not thought necessary that they should be placed so near the Kitchen as the other. The Stables for Horses were turn'd to the South, but not to have a View of the Fire as the Oxen had, it having a different Effect upon them. The Goats and Sheep had Quarters allotted to them within the *Villa*, at least for some of the more tender Sort, as the *Tarentine* and the *Asiatic*, and the other Cattle were lodged either in or near the House. Both *Vitruvius* and *Palladius* agree, that the *Villa Rustica* was surrounded by a Court or Farm-yard, and mention only one, but *Varro* mentions two, one of which he calls the Inner-Court, and answers the Description of the *Cavadium displuviatum* mention'd by *Vitruvius*, *lib. 6. cap. 3.* and the Rain Water that ran from the Roofs of the House was receiv'd in a Pond in the Middle of the Court which served to water the Cattle, and the several Uses of the Family. The Farm-yard which surrounded the House was always litter'd with Straw, for the Sake of the Cattle's treading or lying soft, and had two Dunghills and a Pond in it for the soaking of Willows or the like Uses: And if there was no Inner-Court, had also a Pond for the Cattle to drink at. As for those Parts of the *Villa* that surrounded the Inner-Court, sufficient has been already spoken. I come now to speak of those about the Farm-yard, to the Wall of which that faced the South, *Palladius* directs a *Porticus* to be made for the Cattle to retire to, to avoid the Rains and Cold in Winter, and the Heats in Summer; by the Walls of this Court were also built the Cart-Houses and Places to lay up the Plows and other Implements of Agriculture, that might be damaged by the Weather. The Hogstyes, that they might not annoy the Family, were likewise built under the foresaid *Porticus*, and the Danger of Fire directed most of the Builders to place the Bake-house and Repositories of Wood, Reeds, Straw, Hay, and Leaves, distant from the House where the Family was lodged. The Mill, when there was Plenty of Water near the *Villa* was so placed as to be worked by the Stream; but if that

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Conveniency was wanting, it was still placed distant from the House. The *Area* or threshing Floor, and the Barn call'd *Nubilarium* which adjoin'd to it, were oblig'd to be placed farthest from the House, and for the Sake of a free Air on an open rising Ground not surrounded by any Thing, and then the Chaff which the Wind carried away was not hurtful to the Orchards and Gardens that were nearer the *Villa*. Without the Wall of the Farm-yard was another smaller Yard call'd *Aviarium*, which was wholly set apart for the feeding and bringing up those Fowls call'd *Aves cohortales*, or Fowls of the Yard, to distinguish them from those that were bred at a further Distance from the *Villa*. These Fowls are by *Columella* said to be of four Sorts, viz. the *Gallus Cohortalis* or Poultry, the Pidgeon, Turtle and *Turdus*; and because the same Author is very particular in describing the several Conveniencies that were made for these kind of Fowl, it may not be thought improper here to give some Account of his Directions for making them, in order to which I shall first begin with the *Gallinarium* or Hen-house, *lib. 8. cap. 3.* *Hen-houses should be built in that Part of the Villa that looks to the Winter's rising Sun, contiguous to the Oven or Kitchen, that the Fowls may partake of the Smoke, which is esteem'd wholesome for this kind: In the whole House there must be three contiguous Cells, whose whole Front must, as I said before, directly face the East. Then in the Front let there be one small Passage to the middle Cell which ought to be the least of the three in height, and seven Feet square, in which the Passage must be carried from the right and left Hand Wall to each Cell. Adjoining to that Wall that is opposite to the Entrance is to be added a Chimney, so long as not to hinder the abovemention'd Passages, nor each Cell from partaking of the Smoke; in length and height let them be twelve Feet, their breadth not more than half their height; let them be divided by Floors, which shall have four full Feet above and seven below, because those Floors hold all the Fowls; each Floor ought to be appropriated to the Service of the Poultry, and enlighten'd by little Windows facing the East. In the Chapter immediately following, the same Author says, that Pidgeons ought to be fed within an House which should not be built in a level or cold Place, but upon a rising Ground to look to the Winter Mid-day: The Walls fill'd with continued Nests, or if this cannot be done, let Boards be put upon Posts driven into the Ground to receive the*

*the Lockers or earthen Pidgeon-holes in which the Pidgeons build, Perches being placed before them through which they may pass to their Nests. But the whole Place and very Cells ought to be smoothed over with white Plaster, because Pidgeons take a particular Delight in that Colour. The Walls also without should be polish'd about the Windows, which should be so disposed as to receive the Sun the greatest Part of the Winter's Day, and have a Hole large enough near it cover'd with Nets, to exclude the Hawks and receive the Pidgeons that go out to sun themselves. The Rules which Columella gives for bringing up Turtle Doves differ little from those for the Pidgeons; only that instead of having Holes for them to build their Nests in, they had Brackets jutting out from the Walls, and were by Nets barr'd the Liberty of flying abroad to prevent their growing lean. As for the Conveniencies that were thought proper to be made for the confining and fattening the *Turdi* or Mistlethrushes (as some think them to be) since Varro is most particular in his Description of those Houses, I shall here deliver what he says, lib. 3. cap. 4. The Roof like a Peristyle cover'd with Tiles or Nets should be large enough to contain some Thousands of Thrushes and Black-birds; Some also, besides these Birds, add Linnets and Quails, because when fattened they bear a good Price. Water ought to be convey'd by a Pipe into such an House through narrow Troughs that may easily be cleans'd. The Doors should be low and narrow, and of that Sort which is call'd Cochlea, as generally those are in the Place where Bulls fight. The Windows should be few, that they might not see Trees or Birds abroad, because the Sight of them and the longing after them, makes the Birds that are shut up to pine away; they should have no more Light than to see where to perch and where their Meat and Drink is. These Houses should be plaister'd round the Doors and Windows to prevent the Mice and other Vermin from coming in. — Opposite to this Aviary is another that is less, in which the dead Birds are kept, that the Overseer may give an Account to his Master. When there is Occasion to have some that are fat out of the Aviary, they are shut into the less, which is call'd the Secluforium, and is join'd to the greater by a Door and larger Light.*

Every Thing within the Walls of the Farm-yard was secur'd from Robbers by a Guard of Porters and Dogs, who were lodged near the first Gate.

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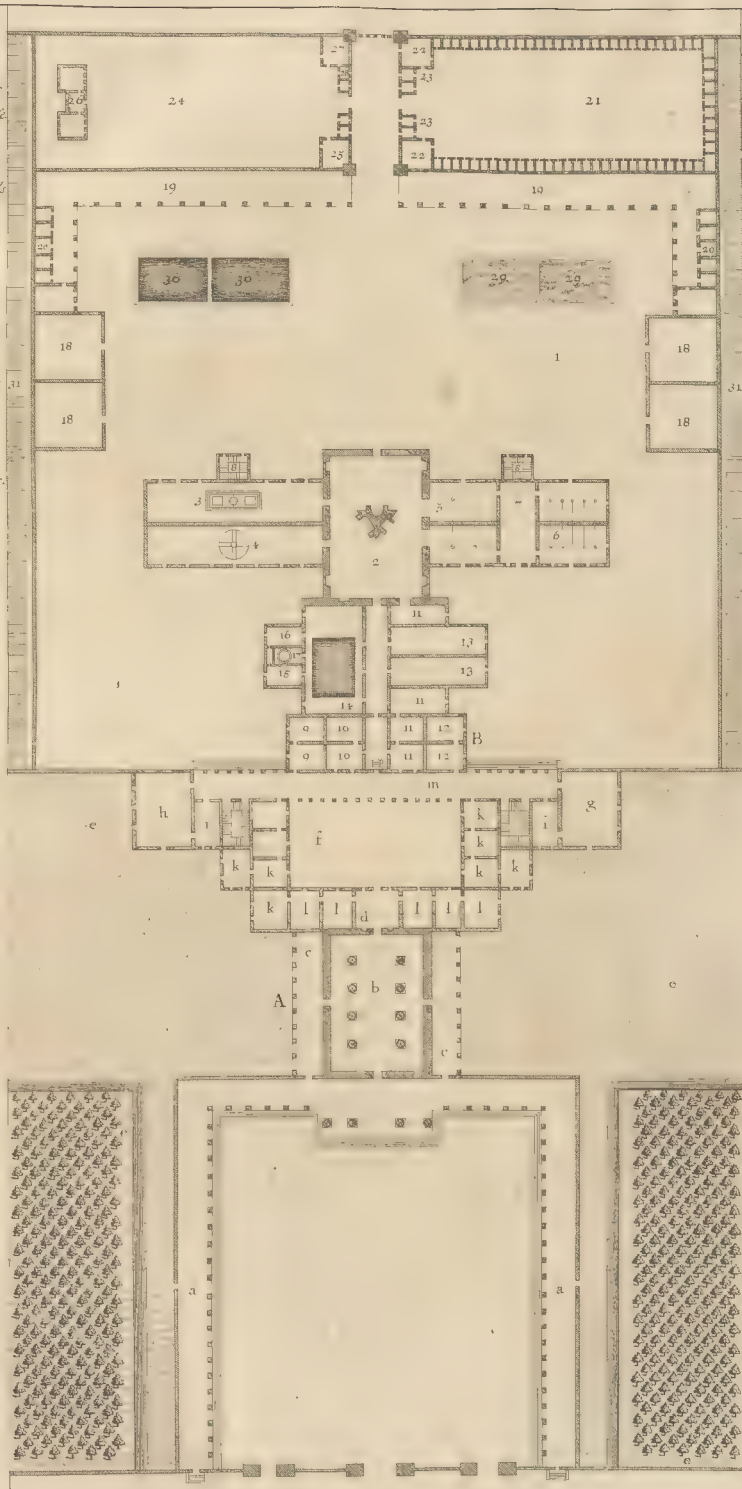
Had not *Varro* in *lib. 4. de Lingua Latina*, inform'd us, that the military Word *Cohors* was originally a Word belonging to a *Villa*, I might have Reason to think by the frequent Use made of that and *Prætorium* in the Description of their *Villas*, that the Architects, in the disposing of the several Members of them, had an Eye not only to the extraordinary Regularity observed by the *Romans* in forming their Camps, which *Polybius* so exactly describes, but even in some Measure to the very Manner of placing the several Officers and Servants belonging to Agriculture; the Master being lodged in that Part which bore the Name of the General's Pavilion, and the principal Servants in the Stations adjoining to their respective Charges.

Tho' the foremention'd Authors on Agriculture agree, that almost all the same Members were necessary in all *Villas*, yet they differ in the Manner of disposing them. *Vitruvius* and *Palladius*; as has been before observed, mention but one Court, in the Middle of which the *Villa* was placed; but *Varro*, with whom *Columella* seems to agree, places the several Members of the *Villa* round an inner Court, and at the same Time had an outer Court surrounding the same *Villa*. The former Manner seems most proper for the small Farm, but the other where there was a larger Family with many Cattle and much Stores. Tho' they differ in the Manner of disposing the *Villa*, yet they still agree in one Thing; that for the most Part the Men, Cattle, and Fruits were under one common Roof, and that the *Villa Rustica* and *Fructuaria* were join'd to the *Prætorium* by one common Wall. Tho' *Varro* gives us to understand that even in his Time it was sometimes otherwise; and indeed the Master's Part may be said to be more pleasant, when remov'd at a convenient Distance from the Stench of Cattle and other Nuisances.

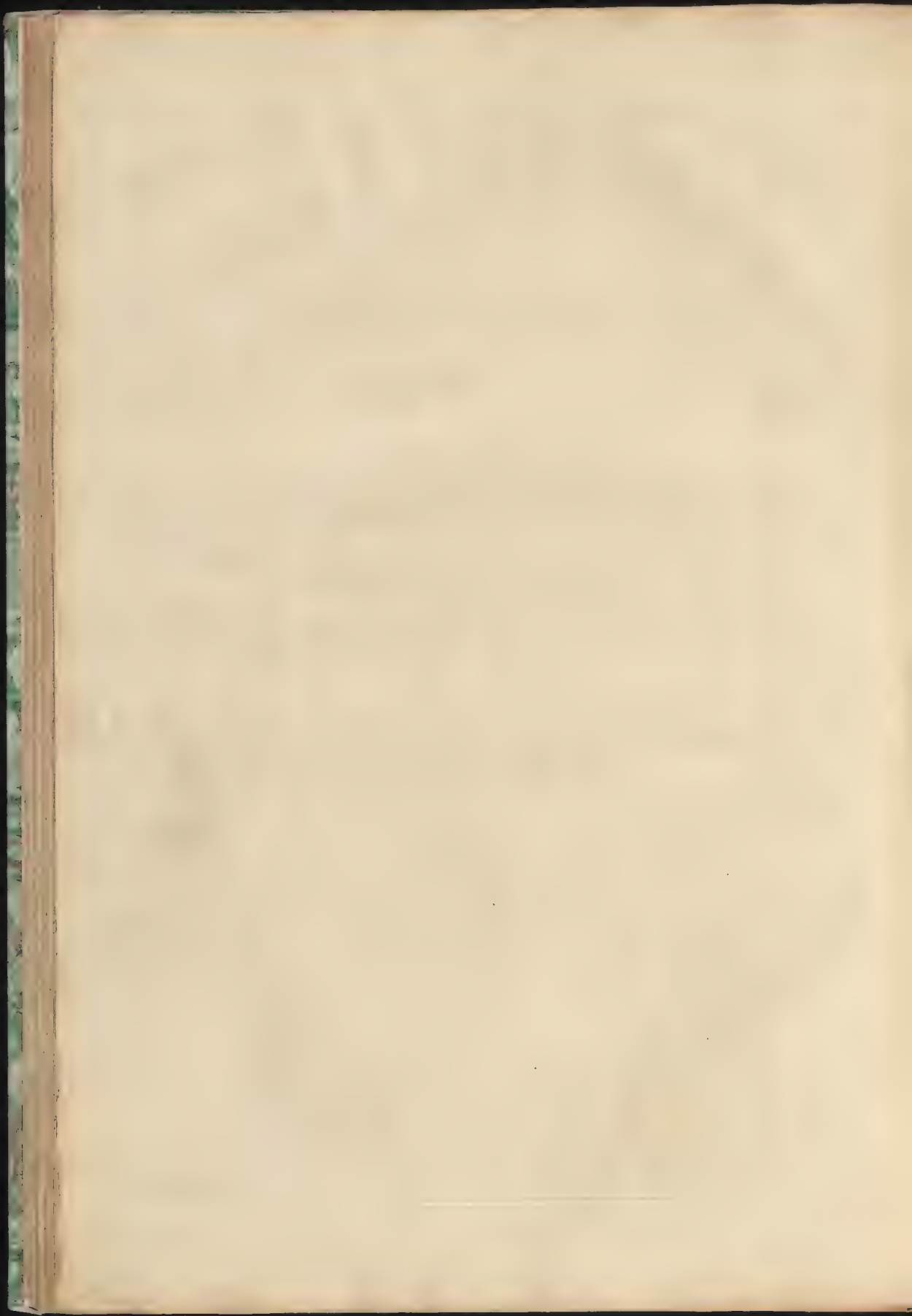
The different Manners of disposing their *Villas* may be better understood by the following Draughts; the first of which, shews that of *Vitruvius* and *Palladius*; and the other, that of *Varro* and *Columella*.

Thus

A. The Prætorium or
Majors Part of the Castle
a The Peristyle
b The Atrium or Hall
c The Porticus towards
the Palæstra
d The Room call'd
Tablinum.
e The Palæstra Walks
& Orchard
f The inner Court of
the Prætorium.
g The Summer Dining
Room
h The Winter Dining
Room.
i The Drawing Room.
k The Apartments
l Summer Apartments
m A Peristyle.



B. The Villa Rustica
or Farm House.
1 The Farm Yard.
2 The Kitchen.
3 Wine Press & Cellar.
4 Cyl. Press & Cellar.
5 Ox Stalls.
6 Stables.
7 Herdlomen & Grooms.
8 Stables for Horses.
9 The Procurator or
Bayliff's Lodge.
10 The Hindbandmans
Lodge & Store Room.
11 The Shep. keepers Lodge
& Store Rooms.
12 The Master of the Castle.
13 Lodging Rooms for
Servants.
14 The Bathing Room.
15 The Warm Room.
16 The Lardering Room.
17 The Millarium to
beat the Water.
18 Storehouses for Wood,
Flax Reed &c.
19 The Porticus in the
Farm Yard.
20 Henscotes
21 The Sheepfold.
22 Shepherds Lodges.
23 Dog Kennels.
24 The Atrium or
Hen Yard.
25 The Butlers Lodge.
26 The Palladium or
Hen House.
27 The Porters Lodge
28 Dog Kennels.
29 Dugshills.
30 Rents in the Farm
Yard.
31 Kitchen Gardens.

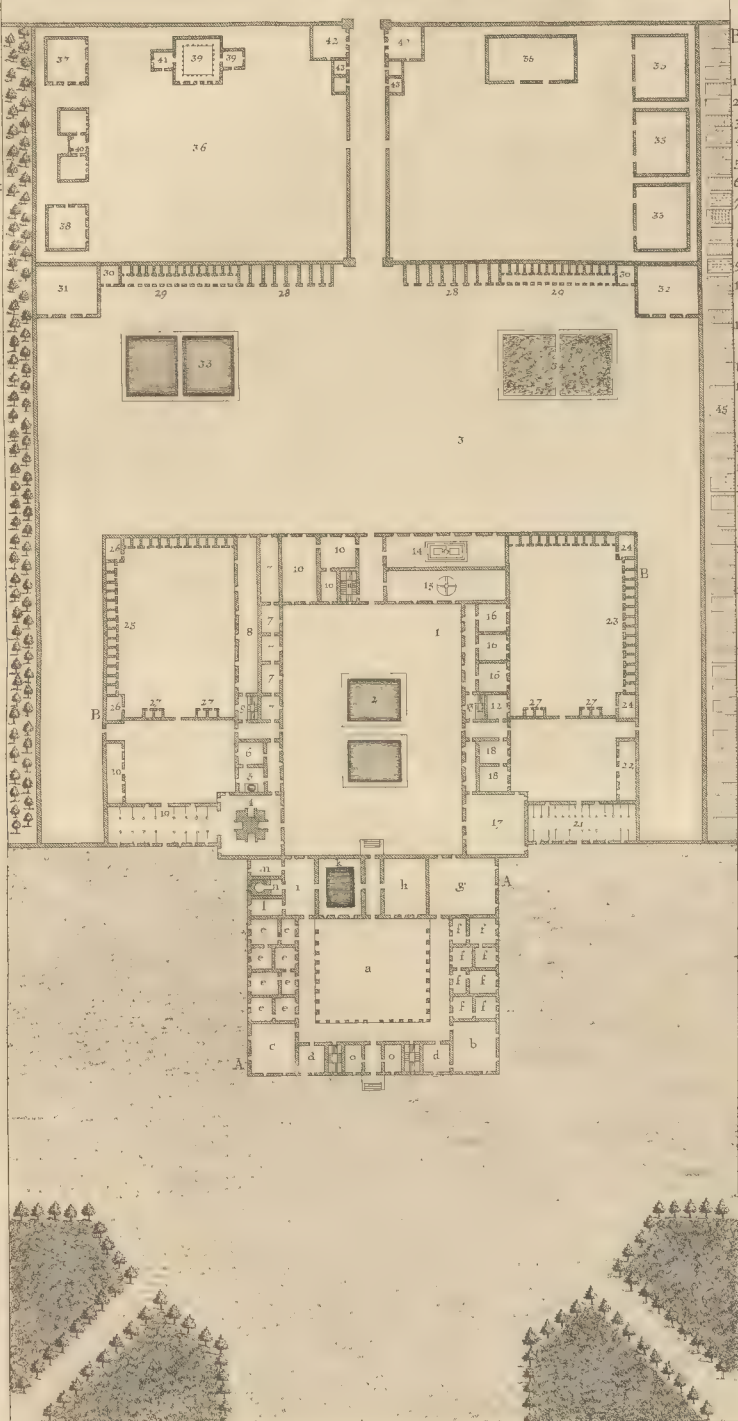


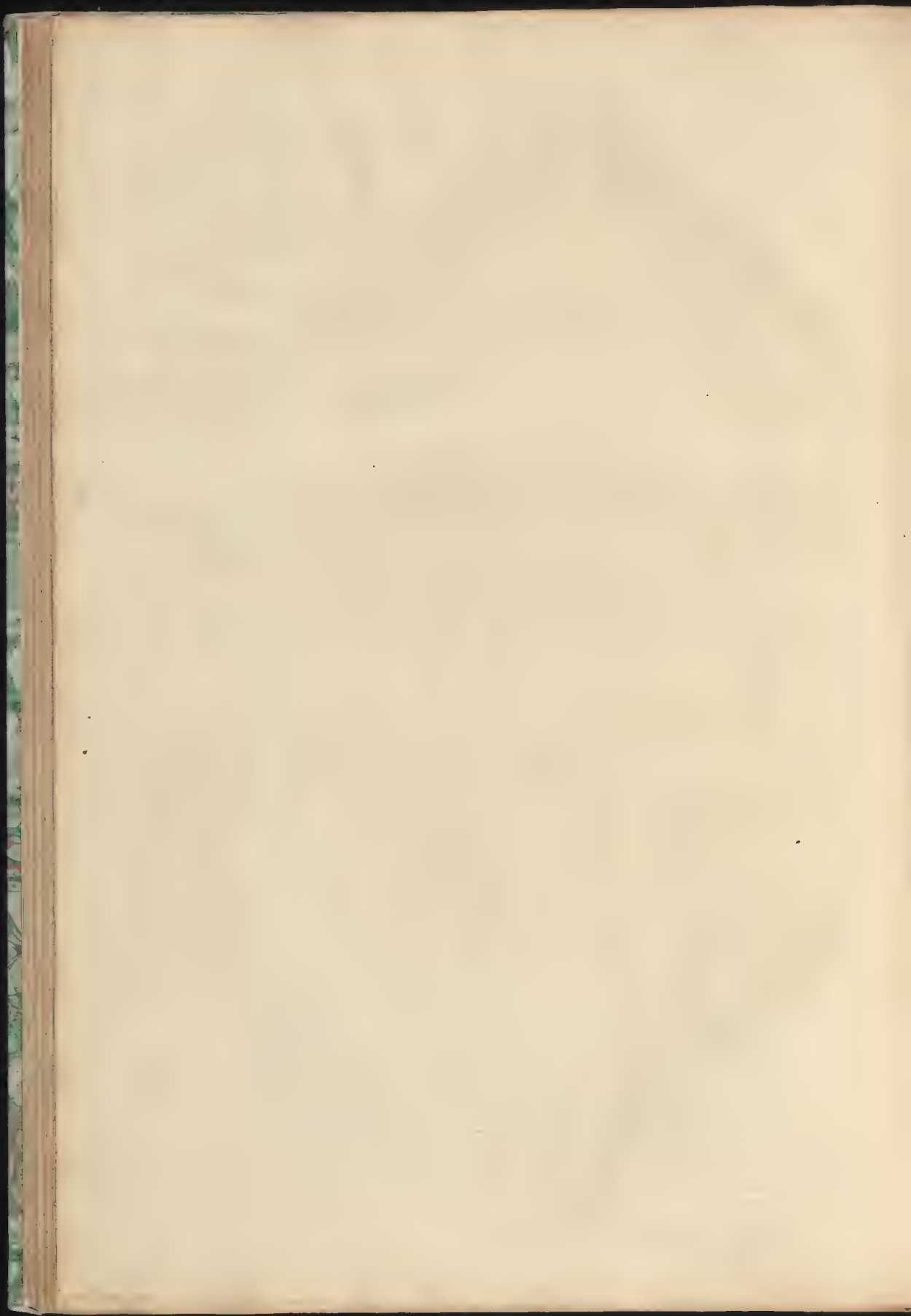
A The Villa Urbana

- a An Inner Court of the Master's Part
- b The Summer Dining Room.
- c The Winter Dining Room.
- d Withdrawing Rooms.
- e Winter Apartments.
- f Summer Apartments.
- g The Library.
- h Servants Hall.
- i Undressing Room of the Baths.
- k The Bathing Room.
- l The Warm Cell.
- m The Sweating Room.
- n The Furnaces.
- o Porters Lodges.

B The Villa Rustica & Inctuaria

- 1 The Inner Farm Yard.
- 2 The Pond or i. Yard.
- 3 The Outer Farm Yard.
- 4 The Kitchen.
- 5 The Room to boil and Wine.
- 6 The Cellar for old Wine.
- 7 The Housekeeper's Lodge.
- 8 The Spinning Room.
- 9 Stairs to i. Farmyard.
- 10 The Husbandman's Lodge & Store Rooms.
- 11 Stairs to i. Bayleffs & Freeman's Lodgings.
- 12 The Keeper of i. Slaves.
- 13 Stairs leading to the
- 14 Workhouse & some of the Granaries.
- 15 The i. Proli & Cellar.
- 16 Cell. Proli & Cellar.
- 17 Granaries.
- 18 The Oporotheca or Fruit Chamber.
- 19 The Master of the i. Cath.
- 20 Constalls.
- 21 Herdsmen.
- 22 Stables.
- 23 Servants belonging to the Stables.
- 24 The Sheepfold.
- 25 The i. Shepherd's Lodge.
- 26 Goat Pens.
- 27 Goat Herd's Lodges.
- 28 Dog Kennels.
- 29 Cuthouses.
- 30 Horsepens.
- 31 Swineherd's Lodges.
- 32 The Bakehouse.
- 33 The Mill.
- 34 The Pond in i. outer Farm Yard.
- 35 Dunghill.
- 36 Storehouses for Wood, Reeds & Fodder.
- 37 The Hen Yard.
- 38 The Dove House.
- 39 The House for Turtle Doves.
- 40 The House for Thrushes.
- 41 The House for Poultry.
- 42 The Poulterers Lodge.
- 43 Porter's Lodges.
- 44 Dog Kennels.
- 45 The Orchard.
- 46 The Kitchen Garden.





Thus far have I endeavour'd to set forth the Rules that govern'd the Ancients in the Choice of Situations, and in placing the *Villa* properly, as also the Method observed by their Architects in the Disposition of every Member within the Circuit of the Farm-yard. There now remain only those Parts to be treated of, that were indeed dependent on the *Villa*, but for proper Reasons removed at a Distance from it; as particularly those Places where the Beasts and Fowls were kept that are wild by Nature, or thrive not so well when they have not Woods and Grass Fields to range and feed in. The Custom of enclosing a Field for the Use of a Warren, was, as *Varro* intimates, *lib. 3. cap. 4.* in his Time of a very old standing among the *Romans*, 'but then as he also informs us *cap. 11.* this *Leporarium* consisted but of one Acre of Ground, or two at most; and contain'd in it nothing more than Hares and Rabbits: But when this Author wrote, it appears that some of them used to enclose a great Number of Acres near their *Villas* for that Purpose, in which sometimes other Sorts of Beasts were confin'd. The same Author, in the Chapter immediately following, mentions a Piece of Ground of fifty Acres belonging to *Q. Hortensius*, call'd a *Theriotrophium*, from being wholly appropriated to the Preservation or Nourishment of the larger Sort of wild Beasts, as Deer, Boars, wild Goats, &c. It appears by *Columella*, who wrote not many Years after *Varro*, that tho' the *Romans* in his Time had not alter'd their Custom of preserving several Sorts of Animals in Enclosures near their *Villas*, yet thus far they had alter'd it, that instead of making two different Ones, *viz.* one for Hares, and the other for other Sorts of Wild Beasts, they then confin'd them all in one Place, which they call'd the *Vivarium*, from the Number of living Creatures contain'd in it; and was the same that we at present call a Park, in which were not only those several Sorts of Beasts before-mention'd, but also the Fowls that were kept without the Walls of the *Villa*, as well as Fish-Ponds. The Ground chosen for this Use, if the natural Situation of the Place allow'd of it, was productive of Grass and those Trees that bore Acorns, Chestnuts or Mast, was well water'd by a Stream that ran through, and enclos'd either with Pales or a Wall, according to the Conveniency of the Country.

This was all the Care thought necessary concerning the Beasts there confin'd; but the Fowls requir'd further Care, and each Sort had Provision made for them suitable to their Natures: Of all which I shall give some Account from the Authority of the fore-quoted Authors, beginning with the Peacocks, which *Columella*, lib. 8. cap. 11. says, are best kept in small Islands, where they may wander at large free from the Danger of Robbers or Vermin: But such a Possession being very rare in inland Countries where they cannot be thus preserved, a grassy woody Field must be enclos'd by an high Wall, on three Sides whereof must be a Porticus; and on the fourth two Cells, one for the Keepers, and the other the Pens for the Peacocks: Then under the Porticus must be ranged in order Fences of Reeds, like those on the Tops of Pidgeon-houses; these Fences must be divided by Reeds intermix'd like Bars, so that they may have different Passages from each Side. In the subsequent Chapter the same Author tells us, that the same Means that were observed in bringing up Peacocks were also observed with Turkeys. The Disposition of the Place which was made for Geese to breed in, and call'd *Chenoboscion* by *Columella*, is by him lib. 8. cap. 14. described in the following Manner. *The Yard must be kept shut close from any other Sort of Fowl, surrounded with a Wall nine Feet high, and a Porticus, so that the Keeper's Lodge may be in some Part of it. Under the Porticus are to be square Pens built with Mortar or Bricks large enough for each to have three Feet every Way; and each Passage secur'd with little Doors because upon Account of their breeding they ought to be carefully penn'd up, and that without the Villa. If there is a Pond or River not far from the House, no other Water is requir'd; but if not, a Pond must be dug for the Fowls to wash themselves in, for they can no more live without Water than without Land. A marshy and grassy Ground must be allotted them, and other Sorts of Food sown, such as Vetches, three leaved Grass and Fennygreek, but especially that kind of Succory which the Greeks call Seris.* By the Description that both *Varro* and *Columella* give of the *Neostrophion*, it appears to have been well guarded to hinder the Flight of those several Species of wild web-footed Fowl that were confin'd within it; and as in none of the Authors on Country Affairs is to be found any Provision for the breeding of tame Ducks, we must be content

rent with the Directions which are deliver'd most largely to us by Columella, lib. 8. cap. 15. about the *Neofotrophion* in these Words. *A plain Place is to be chosen and fenced with a Wall fifteen Feet high, then Lattices are placed on it, or else it is cover'd with Nets that have strong Meshes, that the Fowls within may not fly out, nor the Hawks or Eagles fly in: But the whole Wall is to be plaister'd without and within, that Cats or Serpents may not enter. In the Middle of the Neofotrophion, a Pond is to be dug two Feet deep, and as long and broad as the Place will allow. The Mouth of the Pond, that it may not be broken down by the Violence of the Water, which ought always to flow within it, must be plaister'd, and not rais'd by Steps, but decline a little, that the Fowl may descend as it were from a shelving Shore into the Water. The Ground round the Pond must be paved with Stone near two Thirds of the Bounds, and cover'd with Plaister, that the Grass may not sprout out, and the Surface of the Water be clear for them to swim in. Again, the middle Part must be Land, that it may be planted with Egyptian Beans and other Greens that usually grow in Water, which may shade the Fowls Haunts: For some delight to lodge in Thickets of Tamarisk or Stalks of Flags; yet the whole Place is not for that Reason to be taken up with Thickets; but as I said before there must be none round the Banks, that the Fowls, when sporting in the Heat of the Day, may without any Hindrance strive which swims fastest; for as they are glad to have Holes to creep into, and where they may catch the Insects that lurk upon the Water, so they are offended if there is not a free Passage out of the Pond; wherefore the Bank should be cover'd all round with Grass for twenty Feet, and behind the Bounds of this Ground round a Wall must be Holes, where the Fowls are to build their Nests, a Foot square made of Stone and Plaister, and cover'd with Shrubs of Box or Myrtle intermix'd, not exceeding the height of the Wall. Next there must be a Channel of running Water sunk in the Ground, through which the Meat mix'd with the Water, may constantly run, for thus does that kind of Fowls feed.*

That the Romans took Care also to breed Pheasants, Partridge and other Birds, may be collected from several of their Authors; but as we have no particular Account of the Manner observed, I shall omit to speak of them, and only take Notice of what other Buildings they commonly had within their larger Parks, which were of two
Sorts;

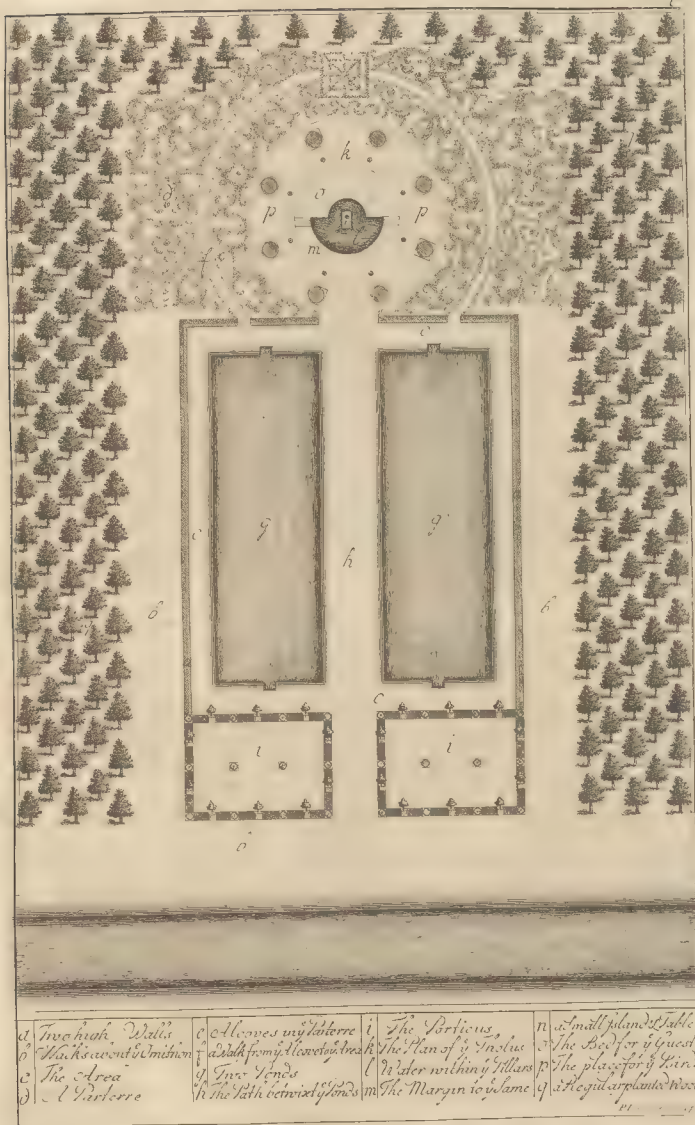
Sorts; the first for the Conveniencies and Lodgings of the Hunters, Fowlers, Fishermen, and Keepers, and the other for the Retirement and Pleasure of the Master of the *Villa*, such as the *Triclinium*, *Musæum*, and *Ornithon*, all which are mention'd by *Varro* in his third Book, in the 12th Chapter of which he speaks of the *Triclinium* that was in the Middle of the Park, already mention'd, that *Hortensius* had near *Laurentia*, where *Pliny's Villa* was afterwards built: And in the 4th Chapter of the same Book, after giving an Account of the *Ornithon* of *Strabo* near *Brundisium*, and that of *Lucullus* at *Tusculum*, he proceeds to mention the *Musæum* and *Ornithon* he had himself near his *Villa* by *Cassinum*; and as he has been very ample in the Description of the latter, which in his Time was reckon'd a Master-piece of its kind, I shall give the Translation of his own Words at large, and endeavour the Explanation of them before I proceed to speak of the other Things that were near their *Villas*.

I have a¹ Canal under the Town Cassinum, which runs clear and deep by my Villa, fifty seven Feet broad, with Stone Banks; and there is a Passage by Bridges from one Villa to the other; the length is nine hundred and fifty Feet from an Island made by the River Vinius to the² Musæum, where flows another River to the upper Part of the Canal where the Musæum stands: About the Banks of which is an open Walk ten Feet broad, from this Walk towards the Fields, the Place of the³ Ornithon is enclos'd on each Side on the Right and Left with high Walls, betwixt which the Ornithon extends its Breadth forty eight Feet in the Shape of a Writing Table with a Head, the square Part is in Length seventy two Feet, the round Part which is the Capital is twenty seven Feet. Moreover, as a Walk is describ'd at the Bottom

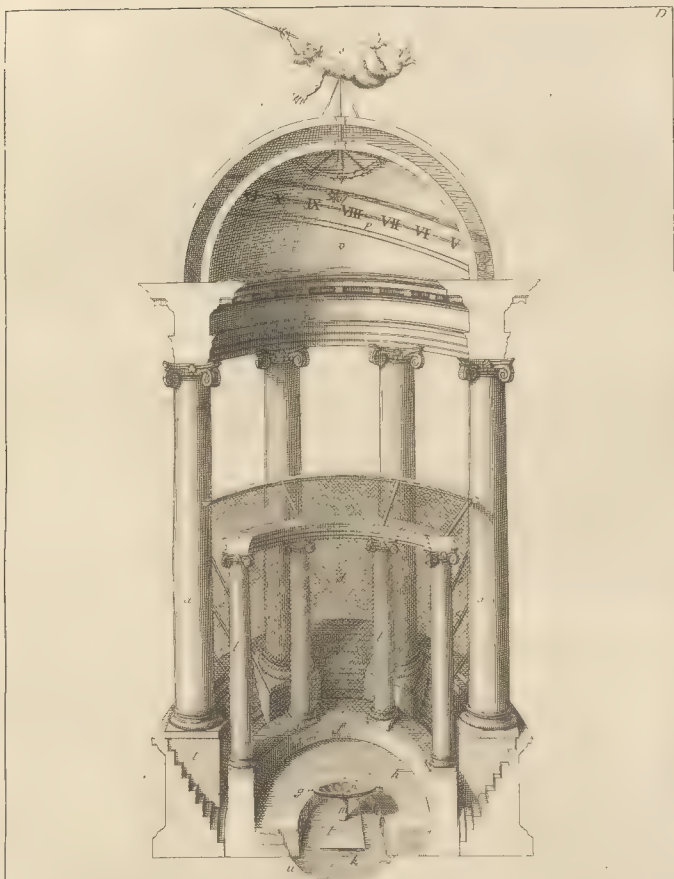
¹ *Flumen*.] The different Names that *Varro* gives to the several Bodies of Water about his *Villa*, require that we take Notice of his Explanation of them, *lib. 4. de Lingua Latina*, where he says, that *Lacus* signifies a large Trench where Water may be contain'd; *Palus* a shallow Water widely diffused; *Stagnum*, call'd by the *Greeks* *Steganon*, was a round Basin of Water; *Fluvius* and *Flumen* that which constantly flows; *Annis* is that running Water that surrounds any Thing, *Annis* being deriv'd from *Ambitus*.

² *Musæum*.] The Name of any Place sacred to the *Muses*, and seems to have meant a Place proper for Retirement and Study, rather than only a Repository for Books, which *Bibliotheca* literally means.

³ *Ornithon*.] Is generally used by *Varro* to signify a Place where Birds of several kinds are kept, for those that were kept separate had Buildings call'd after the Names of the Fowls there confin'd.







a	The outer Pillars of Stone	l	A small Island
b	Small Pillars of Iron	m	The Pillar supporting the Table
c	Nets between the outer Pillars	n	The radiated Wheel or Table
d	Bind-Nets over the small Pillars	o	The Tholus or Cupola
e	Perches betwixt the Nets	p	The Hemisphere within the Hemisphere
f	Stone work at the Back of the Tabernacle	q	The Star Lucifer
g	The Tabernacle or Bed of Stone	r	The Circle of the Zodiac & its Index
h	The Cupola or Place to walk on	s	The Wind Fan
i	Ducks Nests in & under part of the Tabernacle	t	The Sky-lights of the Pillars
k	The Pond within the Tabernacle	u	The foot Margin of the Pond

of the Table, as a Margin, without the Ornithon is a ⁴ Parterre, in the Middle whereof are Alcoves, by which is a Way to the Area. In the Entrance is a Porticus on the Right and Left, with Dwarf-Trees placed betwixt the Stone Pillars of the first Row from the Top of the Wall to the Architrave; an hempen Net serves for a Covering to the Porticus, and from the Architrave to the Pedestal it is fill'd with all Sorts of Birds, which are fed through the Net, and the Water flows through in a small Stream. Adjoining to the inner Part of the Pedestal, on each Side the upper Part of the square Area, are two oblong Fish-Ponds opposite to the Porticus; between the two Ponds is the only Path leading to the ⁵ Tholus, which is a round Colonnade as in the Temple of Catullus, provided you make Pillars instead of Walls. On the outside of the Pillars is a Wood regularly planted, cover'd with great Trees, that the lower Parts may be seen through, the whole is surrounded with high Walls. Within the outer Pillars of the Tholus, and the like Number of small inner Pillars of Firr there is a Place five Feet broad; between the outer Pillars are Nets instead of a Wall, that the Grove may be seen, and to hinder the Birds that are there from flying out: Within the inner Pillars there is a Bird's Net instead of a Wall; between these and the outer Pillars are Benches like a small Theatre, with many Perches for Birds upon every Pillar: Within the Nets are all Sorts of Birds, especially singing Birds, as the Nightingal and Black-bird, which receive their Water by a small Trough, and their Meat is thrown under the Net. Below the Pedestal of the Pillars, is a Stone a Foot and half high from the ⁶ Falere: The Falere itself is two Feet high from the Pond and five Feet broad, that the

⁴ *Plumula*.] Cl. Salmassius in his Notes on *Vopiscus* says, that the Ancients gave that Name to those round Marks of Gold and Purple made in the Shape of Feathers, with which their Garments were mark'd and diversify'd: They also gave the Name of *Plume* to those round Plates and circular Irons out of which their *Brigantines* were hammer'd, because they bore the Likeness of Feathers; as also some were call'd *Squame*, because like the Scales of Fishes. *Viruvius*, lib. 6. cap. 7. calls Embroidery or Needle-work *Plumariorum textrina*, which being imitated by the Gardiners of that Time, and they wanting a Name for the Curlings they made of Box-Hedges or the like on the Ground, from their Imitation it is not unlikely they gave them the Name of *Plume* or *Plumule*, which we from the French call *Parterres*.

⁵ *Tholus* appears by *Viruvius* to mean the hemispherical Covering of a Building, tho' sometimes, as in this Place, it was used to signify the whole Building so cover'd.

⁶ *Falere*.] By *Varro's* Account *Falere* signify'd the same which afterwards in *Pliny's* Time was call'd *Sibadium*, and was a fix'd Bed of Stone for dining on in some Building distant from the *Villa*.

Guests may walk upon the ⁷ *Culcita* round by the small Pillars, and the Bottom within the *Falere* is a Pond with a Margin to walk upon, and a small Island in the Middle; round the *Falere* and the Pond are hollow'd Pens for Ducks. In the Island is a small Pillar, in the Inside of which is an Axis supporting a radiated Wheel instead of a Table; so that at the End, where the Circle of the Wheel is generally sharp, the Table is made hollow like a Drum, two Feet and an half broad, and nine Inches deep; this is so turned by a Boy who waits, that all the Provision of Meat and Drink may be served up at once to the Guests. From the ⁸ *Suggestum* of the *Falere*, where the Hangings usually are, the Ducks come forth into the Pond and swim; whence a little Stream runs into the two Fish Ponds abovemention'd, and the Fishes swim to and fro: Likewise by the turning of certain Cocks, both hot Water and cold is convey'd to each of the Guests, from the wooden Orb and Table abovemention'd. Within, under the Tholus the Star Lucifer by Day, Hesperus in the Night, make their Revolutions to the lower Part of the Hemisphere, so as to shew the Hours. In the Middle of the same Hemisphere, round a Point is the Circle of the eight Winds, as at Athens on the Dial made by Cyprestes, and then the Hand reaching from the Point to the Orb, is so moved as to touch the Wind which blows, and notify the same to those that are within.

In the Description of all the other Places for Fowls, both in *Varro* and *Columella*, it may be observed, that their whole Care has been how to dispose Things properly for the breeding young ones, or fattening those contain'd in them: But in this, as it was chiefly fill'd with singing Birds, regard was had to Pleasure, not forgetting at the same Time to make the Restraint of the Birds as little irksome as possible; but it may be still observed, that even here some Regard was had to

⁷ *Culcita*.] As *Falere* signify'd the Bed which the Guests took up with the Breadth of their Bodies, so *Culcita* was that Part behind on which the Waiters stood, or the Guests walk'd on to their respective Places, and was mostly, as here, upon a Level with the Bed itself. *Varro*, lib. 4. *de Lingua Latina*, calls this Place *Culcitra*, and says it was so call'd, because on that Part was laid the Mat or Carpet, or any thing that was trodden on, *Culcitra* being so call'd *ab inculcando*.

⁸ *Suggestum* was most commonly us'd to signify the solid Bank of Earth, or Bed of Stones, on which the General stood when he made an Oration to his Soldiers in the Camp; and as this was the solid Part of the *Falere*, it was call'd by the same Name, since it could not be properly call'd the *Podium* or *Stylobata*, which always had Pillars or something else fix'd on them.

Profit, for we find Care taken for the bringing up Ducks: And tho' the Description does not in many Respects answer that of the *Neostrophion* beforemention'd, yet there are some Parts of it that do, as the Ponds, the Nests under the *Tholus*, and the covering of Nets to prevent their Flight. But there are two Things still more particular to be observed in this Passage of *Varro*, viz. the first mention of a *Parterre* by any *Roman* Author; and what is more worthy our Notice, an elegant Description of, perhaps, the first Clock that was ever made in *Italy*, that measur'd the Hours of the Day and Night by an Hand, which was wholly mov'd by Clock-work, as this appears to have been: And 'tis not impossible but *Varro* might have been the Inventor of it, he living not long after *Scipio Nasica*, who *Pliny* the Naturalist, *lib. 7. cap. 60.* says, was the first Inventor of Clocks that measur'd the Time by Water, and we find that he kill'd *Caius Gracchus* in the Year 621. of the City, and our Author wrote about the Time of the first *Triumvirate*. The Circle of the eight Winds, and Index that was on the Top of the Hemisphere, was by his Account founded on an *Athenian* Invention, and seems to have been much admir'd by the Artists of his Time. For tho' his Cotemporary *Vitruvius* calls the Author of it *Cyrrhestes*, it is plain he speaks of the same Invention, *lib. 1. cap. 6.* which he thus describes. *Andronicus Cyrrhestes built a Marble Octogon Tower at Athens, and in every Side of the Octogon appointed the Image of a Wind to be carved against the Points from whence it blew; and upon that Tower made a Marble Cone, whereon he put a brazen Triton, holding a Wand in his Right Hand: And it was so contrived as to turn with the Wind, and always stand opposite to the Wind that blew, and hold the pointing Wand over the Image of that Wind.* The seeming Difference that appears in the Account of these two Authors in speaking of this Invention, (viz. that one calls it *Horologium* and the other *Turris*) may be thus reconcil'd, if we may be allow'd to suppose that this *Turris* was made a *Gnomon* to one of those *Sun-Dials* that, as appears by *Vitruvius* and *Pliny* the Naturalist, were placed on the Ground in some publick Place of all the Cities of the Ancients; as that in *Rome* was in the *Campus Martius*, whose *Gnomon*, which was an *Obelisk*, I think was not more proper than this, which at the same Time served for the Uses

before.

beforemention'd. The Cone that was on the Top being that Part of the *Gnomon*, that served to point out the Hour. The Body of this Building remaining at present entire, may be seen in Sir G. *Wheeler's Travels*. *Varro* indeed differs very materially from this Invention of *Cyrrhestes*, in that of his Wind-Fane, making his Index move within the Hemisphere: But he pretends to no more than that he took from this *Grecian* the Method of dividing the Quarters of the Heavens into eight Winds, which appears by the foremention'd Chapter of *Vitruvius* to have been at that Time newly invented.

To proceed to the *Villa*: It is necessary here to take Notice, that besides the Provision for Fowls and Beasts, the *Romans* were not less mindful to have near their *Villas*, where the Situation would allow, Ponds both of fresh and salt Water, preferring still the latter, on which they bestowed no small Cost, as may be seen by *Plutarch's* Description of those of *Lucullus* near *Misenum*, and may be also collected from the Rules given by *Varro* and *Columella* for making them, with proper Retirements for the Fish during extream hot or cold Weather.

Nearer the *Villa* than the *Vivarium*, and adjoining to the Walls of the Farm-yard, were the Orchard and Kitchen Garden; in or near which it appears by *Varro*, that it was customary in his Time to have Places allotted for the Preservation of Snails and Dormice, both which are often mention'd by *Apicius* in his Account of the *Roman* Cookery: And the Places in which they were kept, call'd *Cochleare* and *Glirarium* by *Varro*, are thus describ'd by him *lib. 3. cap. 14.* *A proper Place in the open Air is to be provided to preserve Snails in, which you must encompass all round with Water, that you may find those you put there to breed, as well as their young ones; I say they are to be encompass'd with Water, that they may have no Opportunity of escaping. That is the most convenient Place which is not scorched by the Sun, and yet refresh'd by the Dew, as it seldom is in a sunny Place: However don't put them too much in the Shade, as under Rocks and Mountains whose Feet are wash'd by Lakes and Rivers; the Place may be made dewy by bringing in a Pipe and putting small Cocks into it, which shall eject the Water so as to make it fall upon some Stone and diffuse itself widely.*

The

The Glirarium is managed in a different Manner, because the Place is not surrounded with Water, but Walls. The whole is cover'd with Stone or Plaster within to hinder the Dormice from creeping out. There ought to be little Trees in it that may bear Acorns; but when they don't bear Fruit, you must throw within the Walls Acorns and Chesnuts for them to feed upon. You must make large Holes for them to breed in; there ought to be but a small Quantity of Water, because they don't use much and require a dry Place.

The extraordinary Service that Bees were to Mankind, was the Cause that an Apiary was thought absolutely necessary to be near most of the ancient Villas, and the wonderful Care they took in breeding them may be seen in the several Authors *de Rebus Rusticis*, who have all spoken very largely on this Head; but particularly Columella and Virgil, the first having thought it worthy of being the Subject of almost his whole 9th Book; and the latter has employ'd the greatest Part of his 4th Georgic in describing the several wonderful Qualities of that industrious Insect, whose Description of the Apiary, as it contains every Thing that other Authors have wrote on that Head, on Account of its Elegancy I shall prefer before them, and insert it here as it is translated by the Earl of Lauderdale.

First, for your Bees a quiet Station find,
Debar'd Access of th' all insulting Wind;
Winds hinder them their liquid Sweets to bear,
Through stormy Tracts of violent Air:
Their Haunts secure from sporting Kids and
Sheep,
Who Morning Dew from Flow'rs and Blossoms
sweep;
As wanton Heifers, feeding through the Fields,
Tread down the Blooms the smiling Pasture yields.
Muskins and other Birds infect the Hive:
Far from your Bees enamell'd Lizards drive:
The Swallows catch them flying, then convey
To their expecting Young the luscious Prey.
Let crystal Fountains all your Hives surround,
And living Springs glide thro' the flow'ry Ground;
Or purling Rills creep thro' the Grass unseen,
With mossy Pools all matted o'er with Green:

Before the Entry let wild Olives spread,
Or Palms diffuse around a grateful Shade,
That, when the Kings their new form'd Squad-
rons bring,
To taste the Pleasures of the friendly Spring,
They on the Banks may find a cool Retreat,
Shelter'd by Leaves from scorching Phoebus'
Heat.
Whether your Waters stand in Pools or flow,
Across them Stones or willow Branches throw:
When Rain o'ertakes them ling'ring in the Woods,
Or Wind hath cast them headlong in the Floods,
The Bees will on these frequent Bridges stand,
And to the Sun their glittering Wings expand:
The verdant Lavender must there abound,
There Sav'ry shed its pleasant Sweets around;
There Beds of purple Violets shou'd bloom,
And fragrant Thyme the ambient Air perfume.

Varro, to whom we are chiefly indebted for the many Lights we have receiv'd for the Disposition of several principal Parts in and about the ancient *Villas*, has also in the beginning of his Work acquainted us with the Mythology of the *Roman* Husbandmen; where, without mentioning the famous scare-crow God of the Gardens, he reckons up no less than twelve that were properly on several Occasions worship'd by the Countryman. The two first were *Jupiter* and *Tellus*, that were esteem'd the two great Parents of all Things. The next were *Sol* and *Luna*, the Governours of Times and Seasons. *Bacchus* and *Ceres* were worshipp'd, because they furnish'd those Fruits that were most necessary for the Support of Life. To *Robigus* they address'd their Prayers to guard their Fruits from Blasts; and to *Flora* that they may flourish in Season. *Minerva* was look'd upon as the Guardian of the Olive Grounds, and *Venus* of the Gardens. The Goddesses of Waters requir'd to be particularly address'd to, that their Tillage might not suffer through Droughts; and the God called *Bonus Eventus*, that their Labours might meet with Success. Of these twelve Deities, she that was principally worshipp'd was *Ceres*, whose Temple and Statue were immediately under the Care of the principal Man in each Province, as we may conjecture from the 29th Epistle of *Pliny* in the 9th Book, in which he gives Directions to his Architect to repair the Temple of that Goddess; which as it may serve something to illustrate some Passages of their Country Religion, I shall give it entire: *By the Advice of the South-sayers, I must rebuild the Temple of Ceres on my Estate in a better Manner, being old and very close when throng'd on any set Day: For many People meet there on the Ides of September from all Parts of the Country. Many Affairs are transacted, many Vows are made, and others paid; but there is no Place near for Shelter from the Rain or Sun; it will therefore appear both munificent and religious, if to the Temple which I shall build very handsomely I add a Porticus, that for the Use of the Goddesses, this for the Service of Man. I would have you therefore, buy four Marble Pillars of what Sort you shall think best, and also Marble to encrust the Throne and Walls. I will also have an Image of the Goddess either made or bought, because the old one of Wood is in some Parts decay'd through Age. As to the Porticus there is Occasion to say nothing more of it, but that you draw out the*

the Form of it according as the Place allows, only it cannot be Bounds for the Temple, for the Ground on which that stands is encompass'd on one side with the River and broken Banks, and on the other by a Road. There is beyond the Road a large Meadow, in which the Porticus will be sufficiently manifest against the Temple, unless you, who are wont by Art to overcome the Difficulties of Places, can find out a better Expedient.

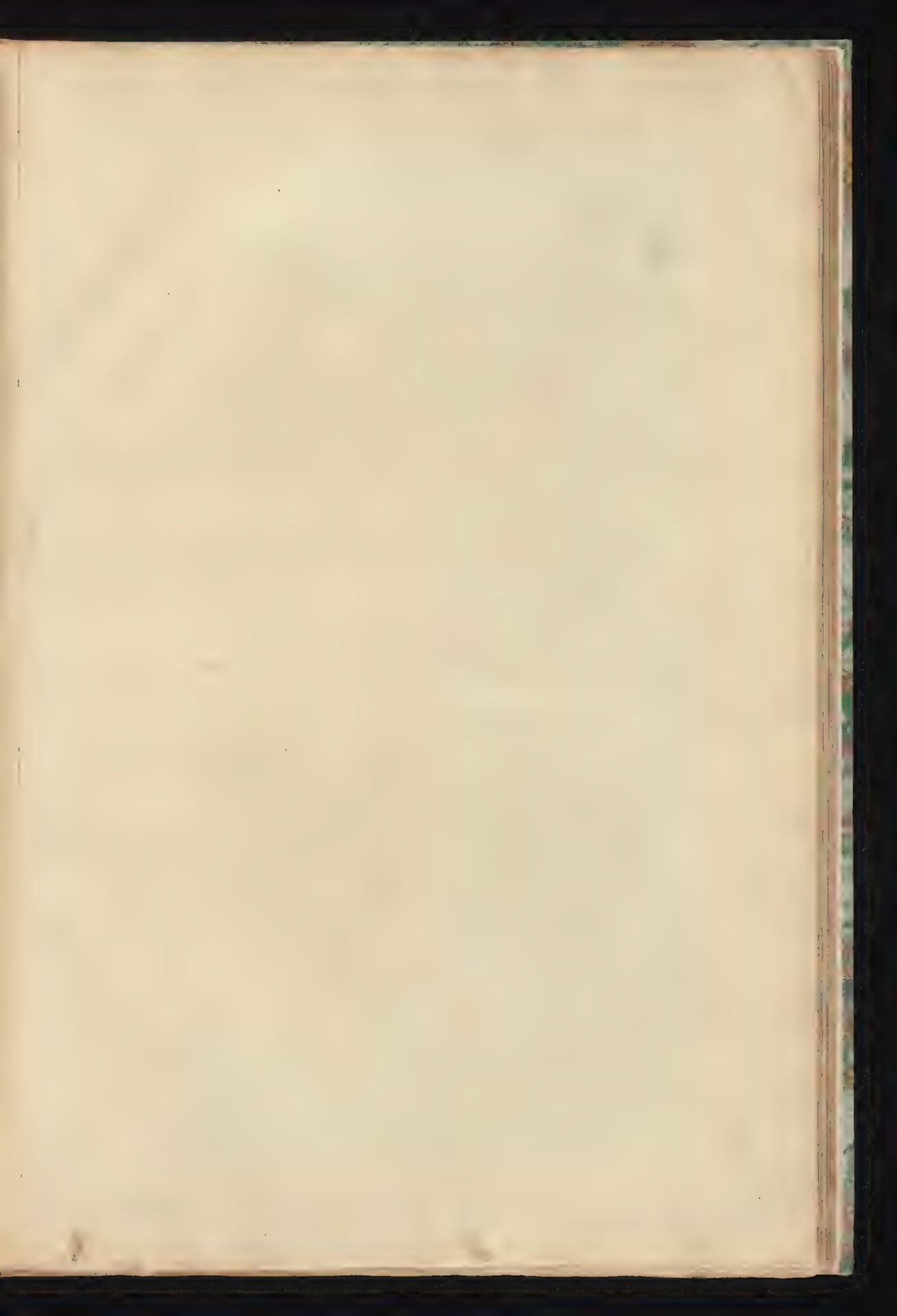
If the Romans (which with Justice cannot be believ'd) ever divided Architecture into two Branches, and had separate Professors for City and Country Buildings, I believe, by what has been already said, it does not appear that the Studies of those who profess'd the latter, requir'd less Care and Judgment than the former, for it may be observed, that in the Choice of a Situation for a *Villa* there was as much Knowledge of Nature requir'd, as in that for a City: And if those Buildings that were in Cities rais'd for publick Conveniencies, Religion or Diversions, were necessarily more magnificent, and requir'd the Knowledge of some particular Things not necessary to the Country Architect; yet the latter, in the Care he was oblig'd to take in providing for all Things that were dependent on Agriculture, had certainly as many different Things to look to not needful to be known by the Architect that was wholly employ'd in the Buildings of the City.

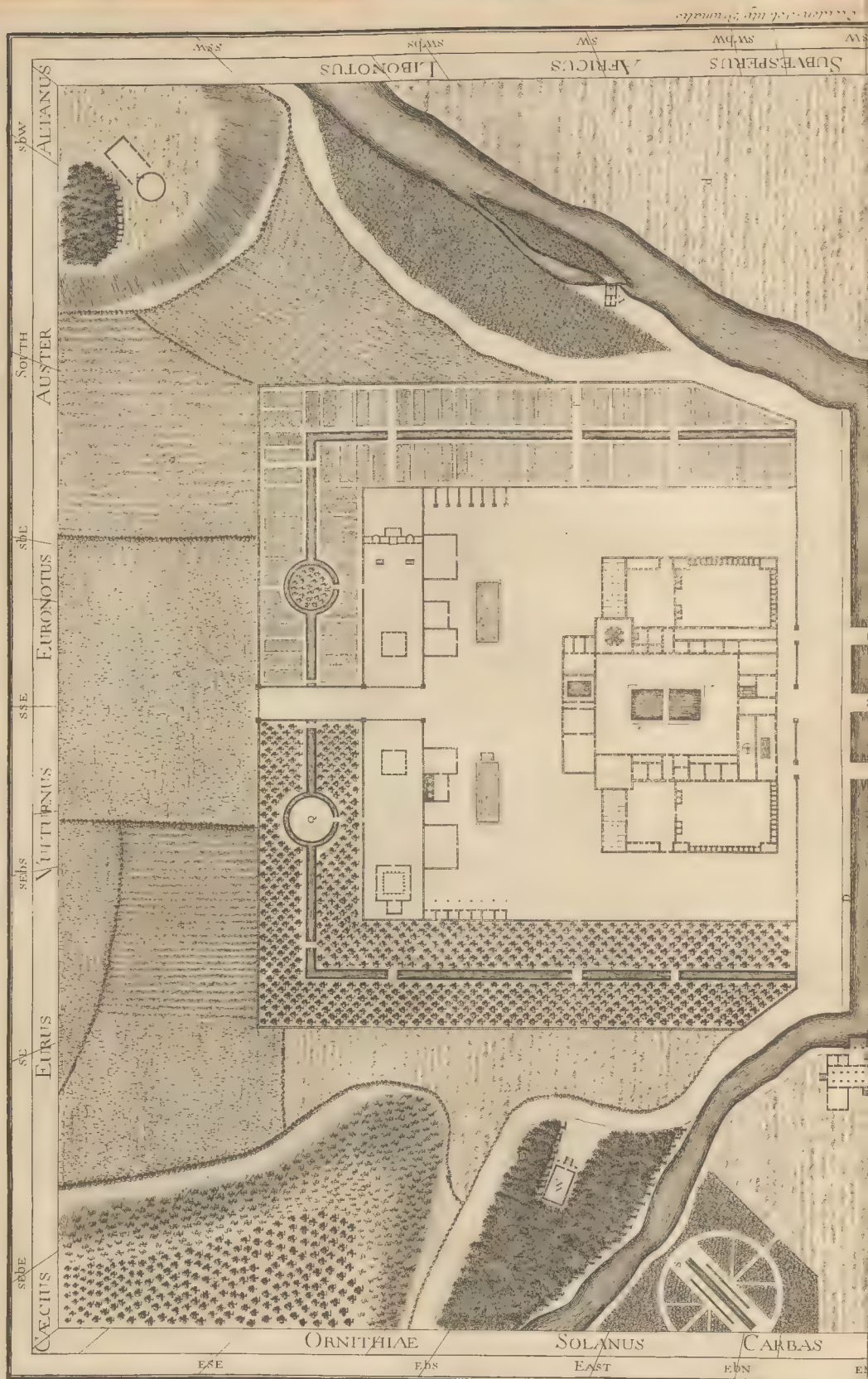
In the former Part of this Work I have endeavour'd to set forth, by the Example of one of *Pliny's Villas*, the Method observed by an ancient Architect in the Disposition of a *Villa Urbana*, situated in *Italy* on the *Mediterranean Sea*. In this second Part, from the Authority of several *Roman Authors*, I have shewn the Rules that were observed when the Farm-house was contiguous to the Master's Part. There now remains the *Tuscan Villa* of *Pliny* to be spoken of, which shall be the Subject of the following Part of this Work. But that I may make every Thing I treat of appear as intelligible as possible, before I proceed any further, I think proper to shew by a Draught, the Disposition of the *Villa* treated on in this second Part with its *Environs*: Which I have endeavour'd to do from the foregoing Rules, and by placing the *Villa* in the Manner *Varro* mentions, in the Beginning of the Description of his *Ornithon*.

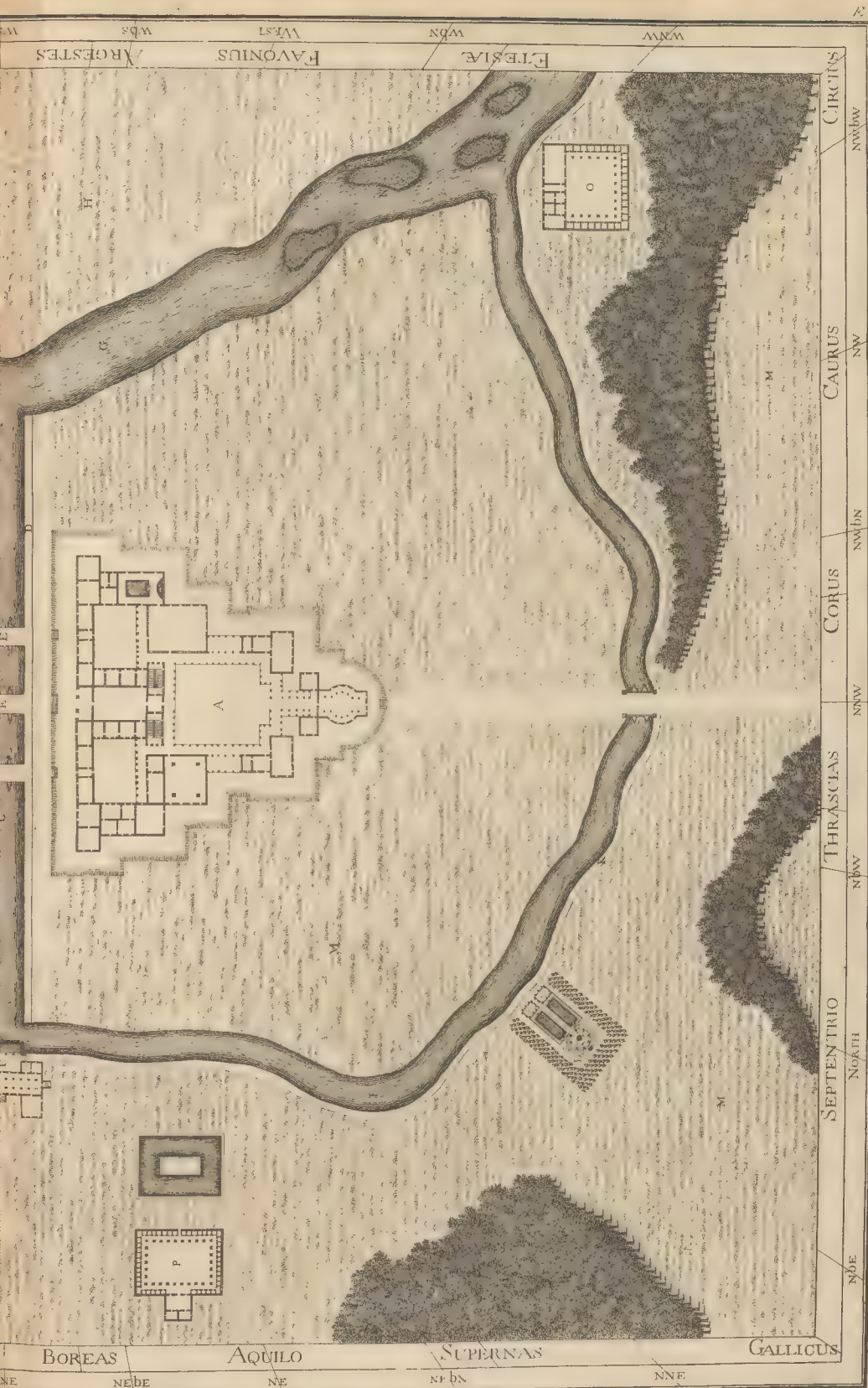
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|---|--|
| A <i>The Prætorium.</i> | K <i>The Walk on the Bank of that River.</i> |
| B <i>The Farm-house and Buildings adjoining.</i> | L <i>The Ornithon of Varro.</i> |
| C <i>A Canal parting the Farm from the Prætorium.</i> | M <i>The Vivarium.</i> |
| D <i>Stone Banks to the Canal.</i> | N <i>Small woody Islands for Peacocks.</i> |
| E <i>Bridges between the Villas.</i> | O <i>A Place for Turkeys and their Keeper.</i> |
| F <i>The Musæum at the Head of the Canal.</i> | P <i>For Geese and their Keeper.</i> |
| G <i>The River Vinius.</i> | Q <i>A Place to preserve Snails in.</i> |
| H <i>Part of the Island surrounded by that River.</i> | R <i>For Dormice.</i> |
| I <i>The other River.</i> | S <i>The Apiary.</i> |
| | T <i>The Threshing Floor and Barn.</i> |
| | U <i>The Mill.</i> |
| | W <i>The Temple of Ceres.</i> |
| a <i>Cornfields.</i> | e <i>Orchard.</i> |
| b <i>Vineyards.</i> | f <i>Garden.</i> |
| c <i>Olive-Grounds.</i> | g <i>Osier Ground.</i> |
| d <i>Meadows.</i> | h i <i>Woods and Coppice.</i> |



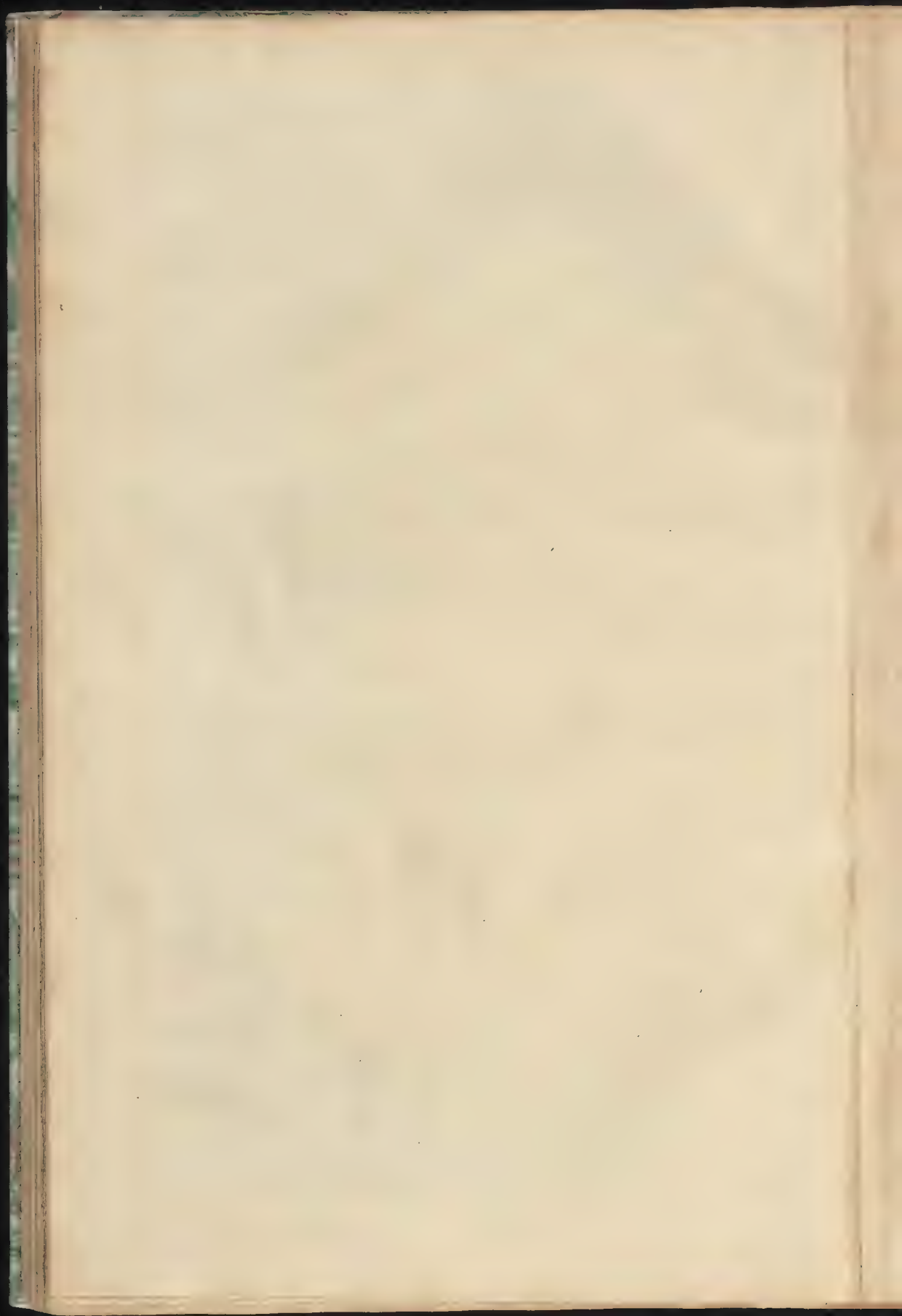


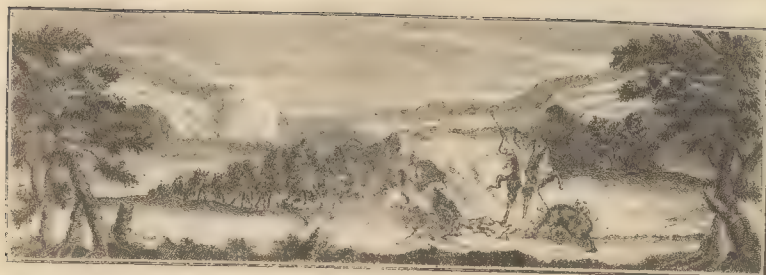




Templum Salomonis

Templum Salomonis





THE
VILLAS of the ANCIENTS
ILLUSTRATED.

PART III.

The Description contain'd in the following Epistle, is of a Villa of Pliny's near a Town call'd Tiferum Tiberinum in Tuscany, as he informs us lib. 4. epist. 24. and if it was on the same Land he mentions lib. 10. epist. 24. it lay near 150 Miles from Rome, or, to use his own Words, beyond the 150th Stone. This Villa Pliny has taken frequent Occasion to mention in Letters to his Friends, and it may be observ'd, that he always writes of it as his principal Seat, and in lib. 3. epist. 19. takes Notice of a large Estate that lay round it, and doubtless had Provision for all the Conveniences of Life near him, tho' he neglects to speak of them. In the Account of this Villa there will be Occasion to observe, that Pliny considers it in a Manner very different from that of Laurentinum, not only with respect to the Situation, but to the House it self, it being, as he informs us lib. 9. epist. 36. his constant Residence in the Summer Season.

LIB. V. EP. VI.

C. Plinius Apollinari suo, S.

BOOK V. EP. VI.

Pliny to Apollinaris, Health.

AMAVI Curam & Sollicitudinem tuam, qui cum audisles me Æstate Tuscos meos petiturum, ne facerem suaviffi, dum putas insalubres. Est sane gravis & pestilens Ora
Thusco.

IWas pleas'd with the Regard and Uneasiness you express'd, when you heard I design'd to pass the Summer at my Seat in Tuscany, since you thought that Country unhealthy. I acknowledge that the
X Air

Thuscorum, quæ per Littus extenditur: sed hi procul à Mari recesserunt, quinetiam Apennino saluberrimo Montium subjacent. Atque adeo, ut omnem pro me Metum ponas, accipe Temperiem Cœli, Regionis Situm, Villæ Amœnitatem, quæ & tibi auditu, & mihi relatu jucunda erunt. Cœlum est Hyeme frigidum & gelidum: Myrtos, Oleas, quæque alia assiduo Tepore lætantur, aspernatur ac respuit: Laurum tamen patitur, atque etiam viridissimam profert; interdum sed non sæpius quam sub Urbe nostra, necat. Æstatis mira Clementia; semper Aer Spiritu aliquo movetur, frequentius tamen Auras quam Ventos habet: hinc Senes multos videas Avos, Proavosque jam Juvenum; audias Fabulas veteres, Sermonesque Majorum: cumque veneris illo, putes alio te Sæculo natum. Regionis Forma pulcherrima: imaginare Amphitheatrum aliquod immensum, & quale sola Rerum Natura possit effingere: lata & diffusa Planities Montibus cingitur: Montes summa sui Parte procera Nemora & antiqua habent; fre-

Air of the Sea coast of Tuscany is thick and infectious: But this Place is far removed from the Sea, and lies even under the most healthful of Mountains, the Apennines. But that you may lay aside all Fears for me, let me describe to you the Temperateness of the Climate, the Situation of the Country, and the Delightfulness of my Villa, which will be as agreeable to you to hear as to me to relate. The Climate is cold and frosty in Winter: so that the Myrtles, Olives, and other Trees that require a continual Warmth, will not thrive here: however it admits the Laurel, and produces the most green and flourishing, which yet sometimes, tho' not oftner than about Rome, it destroys. The Clemency of the Summer is wonderful; and the Air which is always in some Motion, is more frequently stirred by Breezes than by Winds: hence you see several old Men Grandfires, and great Grandfires to adult Persons; and hear the old Stories, and Sentences of their Forefathers: so that when you come there, you would think you had your self been born in another Age. The Face of the Country is very beautiful: imagine to your self a vast Amphitheatre, which only the Hand of Nature herself could form; being a wide extended Plain surrounded with Mountains: whose Tops are cover'd with lofty

frequens ibi & variâ Venatio : inde cæduæ Sylvæ cum ipso Monte descendunt : has inter pingues, terrenique Colles, (neque enim facile usquam Saxum, etiam si quæratur, occurrit,) planissimis Campis Fertilitate non cedunt; opimamque Messëm seriùs tantum, sed non minus percoquunt. Sub his per latus omne Vineæ porriguntur, unamque Faciem longè latèque contextunt: quarum à Fine, imoque quasi Margine, Arbusta nascuntur: Prata inde, Campique. Campi, quos nonnisi ingentes Boves & fortissima Aratra perfringunt: tantis Glebis tenacissimum Solum, cum primum profecatur, affurgit, ut nono demum Sulco perdometur. Prata florida & gemmea, Trifolium, aliasque Herbas, teneras semper & molles, & quasi novas alunt; cuncta enim perennibus Rivis nutriuntur: Sed ubi Aquæ plurimum, Palus nulla; quia devexa Terra quicquid Liquoris accepit, nec absorbit, effundit in Tiberim. Medios ille Agros secatur: Navium patiens, omnesque Fruges devehit in Urbem;

lofty ancient Woods; which give opportunity to frequent and various sorts of Hunting. From thence the Under-woods descend with the Mountains: intermixt with these are small Hills, of a strong fat Soil, (and where tho' sought, a Stone can scarcely be found) and which for Fruitfulness do not yield to the most level Fields; their Harvest is indeed somewhat later, but not less. Under these Hills the Vineyards extend themselves on every side, and together form one long spacious View: their Extremities and Bottoms, are bounded as it were by a Border of Shrubs: below these are Meadows and Fields. The Fields, such as require the largest Oxen and strongest Ploughs: the stiff Soil, when first stirred, rising in such clods, that it is not sufficiently broken till it has been plow'd nine times. The Meadows are flowery and budding, producing the Trefoil, and other Herbs, fresh and as it were always springing; as being nourished by ever-flowing Rivulets: but tho' there be much, there is no standing Water; because as the Ground lies shelving, whatever Water it receives, and does not imbibe, it throats into the Tiber. This River divides the Land: and in Winter and Spring is navigable, and

bem; Hyeme duntaxat, & Vere: Æstate summittitur, immense Fluminis Nomen arenti Alveo deferit, Autumno refumit. Magnam capies Voluptatem, si hunc Regionis Situm ex Monte prospexeris; neque enim Terras tibi, sed Formam aliquam ad eximiam Pulchritudinem pictam videre cernere: ea Varietate, ea Descriptione, quocunque inciderrint Oculi, reficiuntur. Villa in Colle imo sita prospicit quasi ex summo, ita leviter & sensim Clivo fallente confurgit, ut cum ascendere te non putes, sentias ascendisse. A tergo Apenninum sed longius habet: accipit ab hoc Auras quamlibet sereno & placido Die, non tamen acres & immodicas, sed Spatio ipso lassas & infractas. Magna sui Parte Meridiem spectat, æstivumque Solem ab Hora sexta, Hybernum aliquanto maturius, quasi invitat in Porticum latam, & pro modo longam. Multa in hac Membra; Atrium etiam ex more

Veterum.

and conveys the Provision of the Country to Rome: but in Summer, in a dried up Chancel loses the Name of a great River, which yet it resumes in Autumn. You would take great Delight, in viewing the Country from the top of a Mountain; for it would not appear as real Land, but as an exquisite Painting: there is that Variety of Landskip wheresoever you cast your Eye. My Villa is placed near the bottom of an Hill, but has the same Prospect as from the top, one is deceived in the Rise by its being so gradual and easy, so that tho' you don't perceive you ascend, you will find you have. On the back but at a distance are the Apennines; from whence in the calmest Day, it receives fresh, tho' no sharp and immoderate Airs, the Strength and Violence of which are broken by the Distance from which they come. The greatest Part of the House is turn'd to the South, and in the Summer from the sixth Hour, but in the Winter somewhat sooner, does as it were invite the Sun into a spacious well-proportioned Porticus. In which are several Parts; and an Atrium after

[¹ Atrium ex more Veterum.] To distinguish this from the *Arrium*, or Fore-court of *Laurentinum*, Pliny gives us to understand, that this was a Building in the *Porticus*, and Part of the House it self; and by what he says of its being after the manner of the Ancients, it may be supposed he speaks of one of those *Atria* Described by *Vitruvius*.

Veterum. Ante Porticum Xystus concisus in plurimas Species, distinctusque Buxo; demissus inde, pronusque Pulvinus, cui Bestiarum Effigies invicem adversas Buxus inscripsit: ² Acanthus in Plano mollis, & pene dixerim liquidus. Ambit hunc ³ Ambulatio, pressis varièque tonsis Viridibus inclusa: ab his Gestatio in modum ⁴ Circi, quæ Buxum multiformem, humilemque & retentas manu Arbutulas circumit: omnia Maceria muniuntur, hanc gradata Buxus operit & abscondit. Pratum inde non minus Natura, quam superiora illa, Arte visendum: Campi deinde, porro multaque alia Prata & Arbusta. A Capite Porticûs Triclinium excurrit, Valvis Xystum desinentem, & protinus Pratum,

mul-

after the antient manner. Before the Porticus is a Xystus cut in several Forms, and divided by Box; descending thence is a steep Slope, on which are the Forms of Beasts fronting the opposite Box: On the Flat grows the soft, and I had almost said liquid ² *Acanthus. This is surrounded by an* ³ *Ambulatio, which is enclosed by Greens cut in various Forms: after this is a Gestatio in the form of a* ⁴ *Circus, which encloses the many-shaped Box, and Dwarf-trees that are rendered so by Art: the Whole is fenced in by a Wall, which is overcast and hid by several degrees of Box. From thence you have the View of a Meadow not less beautiful by Nature, than these the fore-mentioned Works of Art: then you see Fields, with many other Meadows and Shrubs.*

from the Head of the Porticus a Triclinium runs out, from whose Folding-Doors you have just a View of the Xystus, and at a distance that of

Y

the

2. *Acanthus.*) Of this Plant there were two sorts called by that Name, one of which had a very large Leaf; but the other, which was called *Mollis Acanthus*, was that with which they covered their Walks instead of Turfs, which we use at present.

3. *Ambulatio.*) *Vitruius* Lib. 5. Cap. 9. Speaks of these Walks or Places of Exercise that they had near their Theatres, and informs us that they were bounded by Greens, and not covered over Head by other Trees. To this walk he also gives the Epithet of *Hypethræ* as he does afterwards to the *Xystus*; but that they were not the same, appears by this Ep. of *Pliny*, their difference being, that one, *viz.* the *Xystus* was open, not only over Head, but on the Sides, and the other had its bounds of Ever-Greens.

4. *Circi.*) These were Places chiefly used for Publick Chariot-Races in *Rome*, the Form may be seen in most Authors that have wrote on the *Roman* Antiquities.

multumque Ruris videt Fenestris :
 hac Latus Xysti & quod profilit
 Villæ, ac adjacentis Hippodromi
 Nemo Comasque prospectat. Con-
 tra mediam fere Porticum Diæta
 Paulum recedit, cingit Areolam,
 quæ quatuor Platanis inumbra-
 tur : Inter has marmoreo ⁵ Labro
 Aqua exundat, circumjectasque
 Platanos, & subiecta Platanis leni
 Aspergine fovet. Est in hac Diæta
 dormitorium Cubiculum, quod
 Diem, Clamorem, sonumque ex-
 cludit : junctaque quotidiana ami-
 corum Cœnatio. Areolam illam
 Porticus alia, eademque omnia,
 quæ Porticus aspicit. Est & aliud
 Cubiculum a proxima Platano,
 viride & umbrosum, Marmore ex-
 sculptum ⁶ Podio tenus : nec cedit

Gratiæ

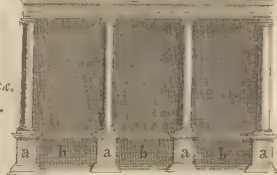
*the Meadows, but from the Window's
 a large Prospect of the Country: this
 way you behold one side of the Xystus,
 the Jettings-out of the Villa, and the
 shady Wood of the adjacent Hippo-
 drome. Opposite almost to the middle
 of the Porticus a Diæta seems a little
 to retire, and surrounds a small A-
 rea, that is shaded by four Plane
 Trees: Between these the Water flows
 from a marble ⁵ Basin, and by its gen-
 tle Sprinkling nourishes both the
 Planes and what grows under them.
 In this Diæta is my Dormitorium
 Cubiculum, from whence the Light
 and all manner of Noise is excluded:
 adjoining to it is my constant private
 Cœnatio. Another Porticus also
 a view of this little Area, and every
 thing else with the former. There is
 also another Cubiculum close to
 the first Plane-tree, which makes
 it very shady, this is adorn-
 ed with Marble as high as its*

⁶ Podium :

5. *Labrum.*] This Bowl or Part of the Fountain, was so called from having its Edges made rounding and turning down, like the lower Lip of a Man.

6. *Podium.* By *Vitruvius*, seems to be a Pedestal continued the whole length of a Building, and

a Stylobate.
 b Podium.



was so called both when there were Pillars placed on it, or only supported a Wall. When Pillars were placed

Gratiæ Marmoris, Ramos, insidentefque Ramis Aves imitata Pictura; cui subest Fonticulus, in hoc Fonte Crater, circa Siphunculi plures miscent jucundissimum Murmur. In Cornu Porticus amplissimum Cubiculum a Triclinio occurrit: aliis Fenestris Xystum, aliis despicit Pratum, sed ante 7 Piscinam, quæ Fenestris servit ac subjacet, Strepitu Visuque jucunda: nam ex Edito defiliens Aqua, suscepta Marmore albescit. Idem Cubiculum Hyeme tepidissimum, quia plurimo sole perfunditur: Cohæret Hypocaustum, & si Dies nubilus, immisso Vapore, Solis vicem supplet. Inde Apodyterium Balinei laxum & hilare, excipit Cella frigidaria, in qua Baptisterium amplum atque opacum; si natare latius aut tepidius

Podium: nor does a painting of Birds sitting on Trees, or even the Trees, fall short in Beauty of the Marble it self; beneath this is a small Fountain, with a Bason, round which the playing of several small Pipes makes a most agreeable Murmuring. In the corner of the Porticus coming from the Triclinium a very spacious Cubiculum offers it self: Some of the Windows look on the Xystus, and others on the Meadow, but those in the Front on a large 7 Piscina, which lies under them and Delights both to the Ear and Eye: for the Water falling from on high, is received in the Bason and becomes white with Foam. This Cubiculum is exceeding warm in Winter, as it has a great deal of Sun: Joined to it is an Hypocaustum, so that when the Weather is cloudy, by admitting its Heat, you may supply the Want of the Sun. After this, and a spacious pleasant Apodyterium to the Baths, is the Cella Frigidaria, in which is a large dark Baptisterium; but if you are inclined to swim more at

placed on the Sides of Buildings, sometimes instead of having the Podium continue the whole Length in one Line, it was made to break forward under every Pillar, which Part so advancing was called the Stylobata, and that which was betwixt the Pillars under the Wall was the Podium.

By this passage of Pliny, it appears that the Podium was used within Doors round the Walls of their Rooms.

7. *Piscina*.] This word here signifies the Bason of a Fountain.

pidius velis, in Area Piscina est, in proximo Puteus, ex quo possis rursus astringi, si pœniteat Teporis. Frigidariæ Cellæ connectitur media, cui sol benignissime præsto est, caldariæ magis; prominet enim; in hac tres Descensiones, duæ in Sole, tertia à Sole longius, à Luce non longius. Apodyterio superpositum est Sphæristerium, quod plura genera Exercitationis, pluresque Circulos capit. Nec procul a Balineo Scalæ, quæ in Cryptoporticum ferunt, prius ad Diætæ tres; harum alia Areolæ illi, in qua Platani quatuor, alia Prato, alia Vincis imminet diversasque Cœli Partes, ac Prospectus habet. In summa Cryptoporticu Cubiculum, ex ipsa Cryptoporticu excisum, quod Hippodromum, Vineas, Montes intuetur. Jungitur Cubiculum obvium Soli maxime hyberno. Hinc oritur Diætæ, quæ Villæ Hippodromum

at large or warm, in the Area is a Piscina, and near it a Conveyance of Water, from whence you may again close the Pores, when you think the Heat too great. To the Cella Frigidaria adjoins a middle one, to which the Sun is very liberally present, but is more so to the Cella Caldaria; because it extends out further: In this are three Divisions of several Degrees of Heat, two of which are exposed to the Sun, the third tho' farther from its Heat, is not so from its Light. Over the Apodyterium is the Sphæristerium, which contains Conveniencies for several sorts of Exercise. Not far from the Bath are Stairs that lead to the Cryptoporticus, after you have passed three Diætæ; one of which looks into the little Area, with Plane-trees, another to the Meadows, and the other has a Prospect of the Vineyards, and several other Parts of the Country. At the top of the Cryptoporticus is a Cubiculum, cut off from the very Cryptoporticus, which has a Prospect of the Hippodrome, Vineyards and Mountains. Joining to this is a Cubiculum that is much exposed to the Sun in Winter. Here begins the Diætæ that joins the Villa to the Hippodrome

dromum adneſcit. Hæc Facies, hic Viſus a Fronte : a Latere, æſtiva Cryptoporticus in edito poſita, quæ non aſpicere Vineas, ſed tangere videtur. In media Triclinium ſaluberrimum aſſatum ex Apenninis Vallibus recipit : poſt latiffimis Feneſtris vineas, Valvis æque Vineas, ſed per Cryptoporticum quaſi admittit : à Latere Triclinii, quod Feneſtris caret, Scalæ Convivio utilia ſecretiore Ambitu ſuggerunt. In Fine Cubiculum, cui non minus jucundum Proſpectum Cryptoporticus ipſa, quam Vineæ præbent. Subeſt Cryptoporticus ſubterraneæ ſimilis, Æſtate incluſo Frigore riget ; contentaque Aere ſuo nec deſiderat Auras nec admittit. Poſt utramque Cryptoporticum, unde Triclinium deſinit, incipit Porticus : ante medium Diem, hyberna ; inclinato die, æſtiva : hac adeuntur Diætæ duæ, quarum in altera Cubicula quatuor, altera tria, ut circuit Sol,

aut

podrome. *This is the Form and Proſpect it has on the Front : on the Side, this Summer Cryptoporticus being placed aloft, does not only ſee, but ſeems to touch the Vineyards. In the middle is a Triclinium that receives moſt healthy Air from the Valleys of the Apennines : From behind, the large Windows have a Proſpect of the Vineyards, as have alſo the Folding-Doors, but that as it were through the Cryptoporticus : On the ſide of the Triclinium, that has no Windows is a winding Stair-caſe, that affords a more private Paſſage for what may be requiſite at private Entertainments. At the end of it is a Cubiculum that has not a leſs pleaſant Proſpect of the Cryptoporticus, than of the Vineyards. Under it is a Cryptoporticus built like a Vault, which by being ſhut cloſe is cold in Summer ; and contented with its own Airs, neither admits nor requires any other. After you have paſſ'd both Cryptoporticus, where the Triclinium ends, begins a Porticus : which before Noon, is cold ; but warm, towards the Cloſe of the Day : To this are joyn'd two Diætæ, one of which contains four, and the other three Cubicula ; theſe as the*

Z

Sun

aut Sole utuntur, aut Umbra. Hanc Dispositionem, Amœnitatemque Tectorum longe præcedit.⁸ Hippodromus; medius patescit, statimque intransientium Oculis totus offertur: Platanis circuitur, illæ Hedera vestiuntur, utque summæ suis, ita imæ alienis Frondibus virent: Hedera Truncum & Ramos pererrat, vicinasque Platanos Transitu suo copulat: has Buxus interjacet; exteriores Buxos circumvenit Laurus, Umbræque Platanorum suam confert. Rectus hic Hippodromi Limes in extrema Parte Hemicyclo frangitur, mutatque Faciem; Cupressis ambitur, & tegitur, densiore Umbra opacior, nigriorque: interioribus Circulis (sunt enim plures) purissimum Diem recipit; inde etiam Rosas offert, Umbrarumque Frigus non ingrato Sole distinguit. Finito vario illo, multiplicique

*Sun goes round, are used either as that, or Shade is requisite. This Disposition, and Delightfulness of the House is far excelled by that of the*⁸*Hippodrome: it is open in the Middle, and presents it self at once to the Eyes of those that enter it: It is surrounded with Plane-Trees, which are cover'd with Ivy, and as the Tops are with their own, the Bottoms are green with foreign Leaves: the Ivy runs stragling over the Trunks and Branches, and in its Passage joyns together the neighbouring Plane-Trees: between which are Box-Trees; the outermost of which are encompassed with Lawrel, which assists the Plane-Trees in causing a Shade. The straight Bounds of the Hippodrome at the further End being broken into a Semicircle, change their Form, and are shaded and surrounded with Cypress-Trees, which give a darker, and blacker Cast to the Place: yet in the innermost Circles (for there are several) it receives a most clear Light, and is for that Reason productive of Roses, so that the coolness of the Shade is agreeably mixt with the Pleasures of the Sun. Having finish'd this course,*
by

⁸. Hippodromus.] As the *Circi* were in Rome, so in several *Grecian* Cities this was the Place for Horse-Races. By the Account we have of the *Hippodromus*, it seems in all Respects to have been like the *Circus*, except that instead of having Seats all round, it was surrounded by a *Porticus*.

cique Curvamine, recto Limiti red-
ditur, nec huic uni; nam Viæ
plures intercedentibus Buxis di-
viduntur. Alibi Pratulum, alibi
ipsa Buxus intervenit in Formas
mille descripta; Literis interdum,
quæ modo Nomen Domini dicunt,
modo Artificis: alternis Metulæ
furgunt, alternis inserta sunt Po-
ma: & in Opere urbanissimo, su-
bita velut illati Ruris Imitatio,
medium in Spatium brevioribus
utrinque Platanis adornatur. Post
has, Acanthus hinc inde lubricus
& flexuosus, deinde plures Figu-
ræ, pluraque Nomina. In Capite
9 Stibadium candido Marmore,
Vite protegitur; Vitem quatuor
Columellæ Carystiæ subeunt: e
Stibadio Aqua, velut expressa cu-
bantium Pondere, Sipunculis ef-
fluit, cavato Lapide suscipitur, gra-
cili Marmore continetur, atque
ita occulte temperatur, ut im-
pleat, nec redundet. 10 Gustato-
rium

*by many and various Windings, it re-
turns again to the straight Bounds of
the Hippodrome, yet not the same
way; for there are many Paths divid-
ed from one another by Rows of Box.
In one Place is a little Meadow, in ana-
ther the Box describes a thousand
different Forms; sometimes in Let-
ters which tell the Name of the
Master, sometimes that of the Arti-
ficer: in some Places they grow like
Cones, and in other Globular: and
after a most elegant Taste, a sudden
Imitation of the Country seems acci-
dentally introduced in the Middle,
and is adorned on each Side with
short Plane-Trees. Behind these, is
a Wall of the slippery winding Acan-
thus; and then more Figures, and
more Names. At the head of this is a
9 Stibadium of white Marble, cover-
ed with Vines; which are supported
by four Pillars of Carystian Marble.
Out of the Stibadium, the Water
flows from several small Pipes, as if
pressed out by the Weight of what lies
on it, and is receiv'd and contained in
a Basen, so artfully order'd, that tho
full, it does not run over. The 10 Gus-*

tatorium

9. *Stibadium.*) Signified originally a fixed Seat, or Bed of Earth, covered with Grass or Boughs, which Name, as by this Passage appears, was afterwards given to those that were made of Marble: Their Use was to lie on when they eat abroad in their Gardens.

10. *Gustatorium.*) It was the Custom of the Romans to eat but two Meals in the Day, the first of

rium graviorque Coenatio Margini imponitur, levior Navicularum & Avium Figuris Innatans circuit. Contra Fonseca Aquam & recipit, nam expulsa in Altum in se cadit, junctisque Hiatus & absorbetur & tollitur. E Regione Stibadii adversum Cubiculum tantum Stibadio reddit Ornatus, quantum accipit ab illo: a Marmore splendet, Valvis in Viridia prominet, & exit: alia Viridia superioribus inferioribusque Feneſtris ſuſpicit, deſpiciſque. Mox Zothecula refugit quaſi in Cubiculum idem atque aliud; Leſtulus hic & undique Feneſtræ, & tamen Lumen obſcurum Umbra premente: nam lætiſſima Vitis per omne Tectum in Culmen nititur & aſcendit. Non ſecus ibi, quam in Nemore jaceas; Imbrem tantum tanquam in Nemore non ſentias:

hic

tatorium, and heavier ſorts of Coenatio are plac'd on the Margin, but the lighter ſwim about in the Form of ſmall Ships and Birds. Over againſt the Stibadium is a Fountain that caſts forth and receives Water, which being play'd up to a great height falls into it again, and runs off through Drains that are join'd to it. Opposite to the Stibadium is a Cubiculum, which returns as great Grace to the Stibadium as it receives from it. Splendid it is with Marble, its Folding-Doors jutt out and open into Places fill'd with Greens, and has different Proſpects of other Greens both from upper and lower Windows: beyond this a Zothecula ſlies back, and is as it were the ſame Cubiculum with this as well as another, and has in it a Bed, and Windows on every Side, yet ſtill has a dim Light occaſion'd by the Shade: for a very beautiful Vine climbs up and covers the whole Building to the Top. Nor do you lie otherwiſe here, than in a Wood; only you are not ſo ſenſible of Rains as you would

of which they took very ſparingly, and only as it were taſted of their Viſuals, from whence it was call'd *Guaſtorium*; and the latter, which was after Mid-day, was call'd the *Cena*, and from theſe two Meals, thoſe Diſhes on which the Meat was ſerv'd up at each, took their Names; the *Guaſtorium*, by *Pliny's* Account of it, ſeems to have been larger than thoſe Diſhes call'd *Coenationes*, and might probably have been ſo, becauſe at that Repaſt all the ſeveral things of which they eat were brought in at once, but the other Veſſels which were for their greater Meal were chang'd at every Courſe.

hic quoque Fons nascitur, simulque subducitur. Sunt Locis pluribus disposita Sedilia è Marmore, quæ Ambulatione fessos, ut Cubiculum ipsum juvant: Fonticuli Sedilibus adjacent, per totum Hippodromum inductis Fistulis strepunt Rivi, & qua Manus duxit, sequuntur. His nunc illa Viridia, nunc hæc, interdum simul omnia lavantur. Vitassem jamdudum, ne viderer argutior, nisi proposuissem omnes Angulos tecum Epistola circumire. Neque enim verbar, ne laboriosum esset legenti tibi, quod visenti non fuisset: præsertim cum interquiescere si liberet, de positaque Epistola, quasi residere sæpius posses. Præterea indulgi Amori meo; amo enim, quæ maxima ex Parte ipse inchoavi, aut inchoata percolui. In summa (cur enim non aperi-am tibi vel Judicium meum vel Errorem?) primum ego Officium Scriptoris existimo, ut Titulum suum

would be there: here also a Fountain springs up and presently disappears. Disposed in several Places are marble Seats, to ease those that are tired with walking, as well as the Cubiculum itself. Near to these Seats are small Fountains, while gentle Streams brought in by Pipes run murmuring thro' the whole Hippodrome, and flow where so ever the hand directs; and from them sometimes These, sometime Those, and at other times all the Greens are watered together. I had sooner taken care to avoid being thought talkative, if I had not proposed in my Epistle to carry you round to every minute Part of my Villa. Nor could I apprehend it would be any Trouble for you to read, what would not be so to see: and the more, because whenever weary of reading, you might at any time sit down, as it were, and rest yourself, by laying aside the Epistle. Besides, I have indulged my own Passion; for I take great Delight in what I have either begun, or finished after it was begun. In fine (for why should I not submit to you my Opinion, or perhaps Mistakes?) I think the first thing an Author should do, is to read over his Title Page, and

suum legat, atque indentidem interroget se, quid cœperit scribere: sciatque, si Materiæ immoratur, non esse longum: longissimum, si aliquid accerfit atque attrahit. Vides, quot versibus Homerus, quot Virgilius Arma, hic Ænæ, Achillis ille, describat: brevis tamen uterque est, quia facit quod instituit. Vides, ut Aratus minutissima etiam Sidera confectetur & colligat, modum tamen servat. Non enim Excursus hic ejus, sed Opus ipsum est. Similiter nos, ut parva magnis conferamus, cum totam Villam Occulis tuis subicere conamur, si nihil inductum & quasi devium loquimur, non Epistola, quæ describit, sed Villa, quæ describitur magna est. Verum illuc, unde cœpi; ne secundum Legem meam Jure reprehendar, si longior fuero in hoc, quod excessi. Habes Causas, cur ego Thuscus meos Thusculanis, Tyburtinis, Prænestinisque meis præponam. Nam super illa, quæ retuli, altius ibi Otium, & pinguius, eoque securius; nulla necessitas Togæ, Nemo

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at the same time examine himself what it was he proposed to write: he may then be sensible, that wherever he may have dwelt upon material Circumstances, he has not been prolix; but extremely tedious wherever he has introduced any thing far-fetch'd or foreign to the Subject. You see, in how many Verses Homer describes the Arms of Achilles, and Virgil those of Æneas: yet both are concise, because themselves invented what they described. You see also how Aratus searches after and reckons up the minutest Stars, yet is not tedious; for his is not properly a Digression, but the Work it self. Thus, if we may compare small things with great, while I endeavour to bring the whole Villa before your Eyes, if I treat of nothing forced or from the Purpose, it is not the Epistle, but the described Villa that is large. But to return to where I left off; lest I offend against mine own Rule, if I should be longer in this Digression. You have here the Reasons why I prefer my Villa of Tusculum to those of Tusculum, Tyber and Prænestæ. But besides these which I have related, I there enjoy a more profound, easy, and secure Retirement; there is no Occasion for
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accerfitor ex proximo; placida omnia & Quiescentia, quod ipsum Salubritate Regionis, ut purius Cælum ut Aer liquidior accedit: ibi Animo, ibi Corpore maxime valeo. Nam studiis Animum, venatu Corpus exerceo. Mei quoque nusquam falubrius degunt, usque adhuc certe Neminem ex iis, quos eduxeram mecum (venia fit dicto) ibi amifi. Dii modo in posterum, hoc mihi Gaudium, hanc Gloriam Loco fervent. *Vale.*

the Gown, nor am I troubled with Visitors; all things are pleasant and quiet, which adds to the Health of the Place, as much as the pure and serene Air: I there enjoy a perfect Health of Mind and Body, for I exercise my Mind with Study, and my Body with Hunting. My Domesticks also want not their Health: as yet (pardon the Expression) I have not lost one of them I brought with me. May the Gods for the time to come preserve this Pleasure to me, and Reputation to the Place. Farewel.



G. Kneller sculp. 1727.



R E M A R K S

O N

T U S C U M.



THE Description of this *Villa*, as well as that of *Laurentinum*, *Pliny* has ranged under Three Heads, *viz. Temperiem Cœli, Regionis Situm, & Amœnitatem Villæ*: the two former of which wholly relating to the Situation, he has considered them with respect to Health, Conveniency, and Pleasure.

Cœlum est Hyeme, &c.] Pliny was in a particular Manner obliged to take Notice of the Healthiness of the Situation, to defend his Judgment against the Opinion of his Friend, who had imputed to him the Building in a bad Climate. *Vitruvius*, Lib. 1. Cap. 4. says, the Ancients used to search the Livers of Beasts that fed where they designed to build; which if they found vitiated, they concluded bad Water and Pasturage was the Cause, and that it would not fare better with those who should settle there, whose Diet must be of those Beasts, and were obliged to partake of the same Water: but here, as our Author was only charged with the Unwholesomeness of the Place, as proceeding from another Cause, *viz. bad Air*, he was not obliged to search for such Proofs, and only endeavours to satisfy his Friend, that on the contrary the Health of the Place was wholly owing to the Goodness of the Air, and tho' cold and frosty in Winter, yet to its temperate Breezes in Summer

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(the time he resided there) he imputes the long Lives of the Inhabitants.

Regionis Forma pulcherrima, &c.] The Situation with respect to the Country it self, is here considered under three Views. viz. its Pleasures, its Fertility, and the Conveniency of the navigable River. The Reason, that in this Epistle he takes no Notice of. the Neighbourhood of *Tifernum*, as he does of *Ostia* in the former, and that he is not so particular in mentioning several other things he speaks of in the Situation of *Laurentinum*, was because he here described a *Villa* on a large Estate, where, as it has been before observed, it may be taken for granted he had within himself all Necessaries of Life. The Description he gives of the Face of this Country, shews there was nothing wanting to make the Prospect delightful, there being such an agreeable Mixture of Highwoods, Hills covered with Corn, Underwoods, Vineyards, Shrubs, Fields, Meadows, and Water. Besides the Pleasures of this Country to the Eye, there was another the Woods afforded, which was a Supply of several sorts of Game for Chase, which he was the more induced to take Notice of here, because it was a Diversion he extremely delighted in, as may be collected from several of his Epistles. By his Account of the Face of this Country, it would seem as if he had no other Design but to describe its Beauties, but if further examined, it will be found that it also was laid out according to the nicest Rules of Agriculture, and that it contained almost all those Products which the Writers on that Science esteemed essential to a compleat Farm; and which *Cato*, Cap. 1st, divides into nine Branches, viz. *Vinea*, *Hortus irriguus*, *Salicūm*, *Oletum*, *Pratum*, *Campus frumentarius*, *Sylva cœdua*, *Arbustum* & *Glandaria Sylva*: six of which, viz. the two first and four last are mentioned here, and it is not to be supposed but the *Salicūm* and *Hortus irriguus* were there also, since the Ground was so proper for them, that the *Oletum* only was wanting, of which in the former part of this Epistle he says the Climate would not admit. The Principal of these were disposed by the skilful

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Husbandman, as the Product required more or less Heat; for which *Varro*, Lib. 1. Cap. 7. gives these Directions: On the highest Lands, which being the coldest, were most unfit for Tillage, he orders the Woods to be planted, and the Vines lower down the Hills, which in that Climate he thought best to be in a moderate Heat; and the Corn which required the strongest, to be sowed in the Fields that lay in the Plains; which was the Reason why *Pliny*, in this Description takes Notice, that tho' some of the Corn-Fields near him were on the Hills, yet they were as fruitful as those in the Plain, tho' the Corn was not so soon ripe. This is the only Passage where this Description swerves from the fore-mentioned Rules; and tho' some of the Corn-Fields were on the Hills, the greater Part were more properly in the Plain.

Campi quòs nonnisi ingentes, &c.] That these Lands were fertile may be concluded from the Account he gives of the Strength of the Soil; and it is well worth noting their extraordinary Diligence in preparing their Land by plowing it nine Times; which that it was customary in those Parts, may be likewise proved from *Pliny* the Naturalist, Lib. 1. Cap. 5. *Spissius Solum plerumque in Italia quinto Sulco seri melius est in Thuscis vero nono.*

Prata florida & Gemmea, &c.] By the Character of these Meadows it appears they had all Advantages requisite to make them fit for Pasturage, and pleasant to the Sight; to which the constant Rivulets very much contributed, as they also did to the Health of the Situation, which might not have been so great, had the Place abounded with standing Water.

Medios ille Agros, &c.] As the real Face of these Lands did in all other Respects answer that which *Columella*, Lib. 1. Cap. 7. describes, and says was only to be wish'd for; so neither did it want the Convenience of a navigable River, which in the same Author is mentioned as

a material Advantage to a Situation. The Dryness of this River in Summer was no great Loss to the Husbandman, since it appears that the Country was sufficiently supplied with Water for Use, and the Navigation of the River was not wanted till the Harvest was got in; at which Time (as is here observed) it again resumed its Course, so that they could then send their Corn, Wine, &c. by Water to *Rome*; and it is likely this was the Cause he takes no Notice of the Roads about this *Villa*: besides the Conveniencies of this River, when it was filled with Water, it was no small Addition to the Beauty of the Valley.

Magnum capies Voluptatem, &c.] The Description of this Country seems to have been drawn from the Place the House stood upon, or something higher; from whence, as he observes, the Whole must appear like one entire beautiful Landskip, the Distance allowing an Opportunity of seeing all those Parts at one View, which he has before described distinctly.

Villa in Colle imo sita, &c.] From the Form of the Country he proceeds to take Notice of the Place on which the House was seated, which was exactly conformable to the Rules laid down by those who have given Directions for the Situation of a *Villa* like This; who, as has been observed in the former Part of this Work for several Reasons condemn the placing a House on the Top of a Hill, or in the Bottom of a Valley, the middle Site being most commodious and secure, as this appears to have been: by which Means, it was not only freed from the Inconveniencies, to which other Situations are subject, but had also the Benefit of receiving the cool Airs from the *Apennines*, which was a singular Advantage to this Summer *Villa*, that was not placed so low, but it could command a Prospect of the whole Country; nor so high, as not to have Water in several Parts of the Garden, which it is probable was collected from Springs in the neighbouring Hills, and conveyed thither by an Aqueduct.

Magna

*Magna sui Parte Meridiem spectat aëriumque Solem ab Hora sexta, hybernum aliquanto maturius, &c.] Vitruvius, Lib. 6. Cap. 1. says thus: In Northern Countries, Houses should have high Roofs, be much enclosed, not have many Apertures, and turned to the warm Quarters of the Heavens: but on the contrary, in the Regions of the South, where they suffer through too much Heat, Houses should be made more open, and turned to the North or North East; so that what is hurtful through natural Causes, may be corrected by Art. This Rule, which doubtless was carefully observed by the Architects of his Time, seems but in part to be followed by the Designer of these *Villas* of *Pliny*; for tho' he has made this Summer *Villa* more open than the other, yet it appears at first Sight as if he no ways regarded the Rule of placing the House, as the Season it was built for required: but if examined into it will be found, that tho' the Front of his Winter *Villa* was placed to the North, and that of his Summer which required to be cool, to the South; yet those Fronts served mostly for the inferior Conveniencies of the Houses, and to guard the principal Parts in each *Villa* from what was most troublesome. In order the better to understand the true Disposition of the Front of this House, it may not be amiss to examine the Method observed by the *Romans* in the Measure of the Day; which by *Palladius* appears in his Time to have been divided into Eleven Parts; so that there were Five Hours both before and after the sixth, or middle Hour of the Day. Their Divisions in the Time of *Augustus* were marked by the Shade of an Obelisk, that was placed by his Order in the *Campus Martius*, and which the Elder *Pliny* says, was an hundred and sixteen Feet and nine Inches long. The Method of making these Sun-dials is described at large by *Vitruvius*, Lib. 9. Cap. 8. but these were only of Use in clear Days, and till the Five Hundred ninety fifth Year of the City, as the same *Pliny* tells us, Lib. 7. Cap. 60. they had not perfected an Invention to measure the Hours without the Help of the Sun: These *Horologia* seem to have measured the whole Space of Time from Sun-rising to Sun-rising, into as many equal Parts as was thought proper; by which Means, the sixth Hour of*

the Day, except at the Time of the *Æquinox*, never happened when the Sun was full *South*, it being in Summer before that time, and in Winter after; so that during the Winter the greater Part of the Day was before the sixth Hour, and in Summer after: and it seems as if the Measure of Time which our Author followed was according to this Rule, otherwise it would be very difficult to reconcile what he says in this Passage to Reason. What has been here observed, may serve to prove that this House did not face full *South*, but was rather turned as *Palladius* Lib. 1. Tit. 8. directs, where he says, the whole Length of the Front should be so disposed as to receive at one Angle the Winter's rising Sun, and turn a little from its setting; by these Means it will admit the Light of the Sun in Winter, and be insensible of its Heat in Summer: which Rule seems to be founded on the same Motives that guided *Pliny* in the placing his House.

Porticum latam, &c.] That they had no set Form for the Plans of their *Villas*, but varied them as Conveniency required, appears by these two *Villas* of *Pliny*; as also that as Pleasure or Necessity directed, they neglected to follow the Custom *Vitruvius*, Lib. 6. Cap. 8. says was observed in his Time in building *Villas*, where he says, that in those for Pleasure, the first thing they entered was a *Peristyle*, then an *Atrium*, which had paved *Porticus's* about it that were turned towards the Walks and *Palæstra*, or Places of Exercise. The Length of Time betwixt *Vitruvius* and *Pliny* had so far altered Customs, that there seems to be but a small Resemblance of the more ancient Manner of Building in either of his *Villas*; and in this of *Tuscum*, the first thing that offers it self instead of the *Peristyle*, is the *Gestatio*, a Part never mentioned by *Vitruvius*; beyond which indeed, after having passed two other Places of Exercise, is the *Atrium*, adjoining to which is a *Porticus*, and tho' not in the Manner *Vitruvius* directs, yet it is turned to the *Ambulatio* and *Xystus*, which was a Place of Exercise as well as the *Palæstra*. The *Porticus* here first mentioned, besides the Exercise of Walking, which was its proper

per Use, had this Conveniency, that by its Breadth it kept off the Heat of the Sun from all those Parts that opened into it, and looked *Southward*; besides which, it served as it were the better to joyn all those Members of the House into one Body. It does not appear by any Passage in *Vitruvius*, that the *Romans* had any Rule to govern them in the Proportion of their *Porticus's*, nor indeed was it necessary that those Places, which in their Buildings were made very long for the Sake of Exercise only, should have a Breadth proportioned to their Length; and as this was designed for that Use, it is likely he meant its Breadth and Length bore a seeming, rather than a real Proportion.

Atrium ex more Veterum, &c.] It has been before remarked that in the Manner of designing this *Villa*, the Method laid down by *Vitruvius* was in some Degree observed, and among other things, was the old-fashioned *Atrium*; for the Disposition of which *Vitruvius* gives Directions, Lib. 6. Cap. 4. as also for the Proportion of the *Tablinum* that was joined to it. This *Atrium*, probably one of the largest Rooms in the House, and not the worst adorned, he takes so slight a Notice of, because there was a standing Rule for the making of them; as also because its Office was only for Clients, and those Servants called *Atrienfes* to wait in, and this and the *Porticus* seem to have been the only Parts of this *Villa* that were common for all to enter. After the Description of which, before he enters upon the more private Parts of the House, he thought proper to mention those Works of Art that lay before the *Porticus*; the first, or that which lay next it, was the *Xystus*, beyond which was the *Ambulatio*.

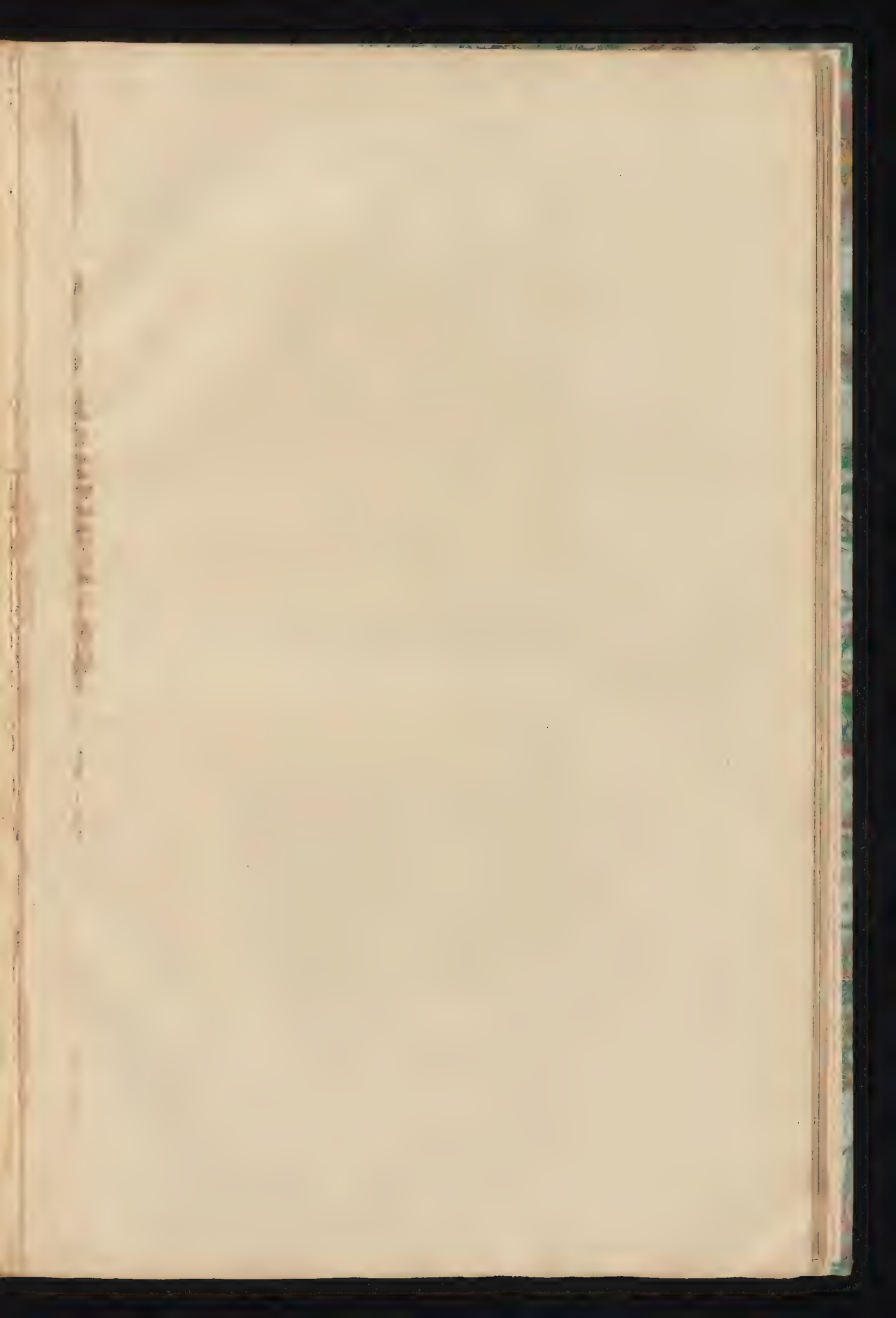
Xystus concisus, &c.] By his Character of this Place, it seems to have been deck'd up like the modern Parterres, and it was here that he tells us, *Lib. 9. Ep. 36.* he used to exercise himself in Walking; till the Sun or bad Weather obliged him to retire to the *Cryptoporticus*. By several Passages in this Description it seems to have been not only in the Front, but also on the Sides of the House; and it appears to have

have been upon a Ground raised higher than any other Part that lay before the *Villa*, which was an Advantage to the House, to which it seemed to serve for a Base, and raised it out of all Inconveniencies of Wet, and gave it a more graceful View to those that saw it from the Bottom, than if it had stood upon a Level with the Road or Entrance of the Avenue. The Slope, which descended from the *Xystus* to the *Gestatio*, lying upon a Line with the Eyes of those who came to the *Villa*, he thought proper to adorn with that sort of Trees, which might easiest be cut into any Manner of Form.

[*Acanthus in Plano*, &c.] The Exercise of walking in the Sun, as already observed in the Remarks on *Laurentinum*, was sometimes taken naked and barefoot, for which Reason it was necessary to make those Walks as soft as possible; as this was planted with what he calls the *Acanthus*; of which there were two sorts, in Imitation of the larger and rougher of which the antient *Corinthian* Capitals were adorned, and the other which he here speaks of seems by its Character to resemble Moss.

[*Ambit bene Ambulatio*, &c.] The *Ambulatio* bounded the *Xystus* after the Manner mention'd by *Vitruvius*, who in several Passages places them near the Houses of the most principal *Romans*; and in *Lib. 5. Cap. 9.* he speaks of publick Ones in the City near their Theatres, which he there calls *hypethra Ambulationes*, and in the same Place gives the Reason for their being uncovered, as also for their being bounded with Ever-Greens as this was; the *Xystus*, as well as the *Ambulatio*, was also an open Walk, but then it had no Trees or Hedges to bound its Sides, as the other had.

[*Ab his Gestatio in Modum Circi*, &c.] Further from the House, beyond the *Ambulatio*, lay this Place of Exercise, to which he chose to give the Form of the *Circus*, because the Exercises that were used in it were like those that were used in those publick Places of Diversion: which



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Plan of TUSCUM

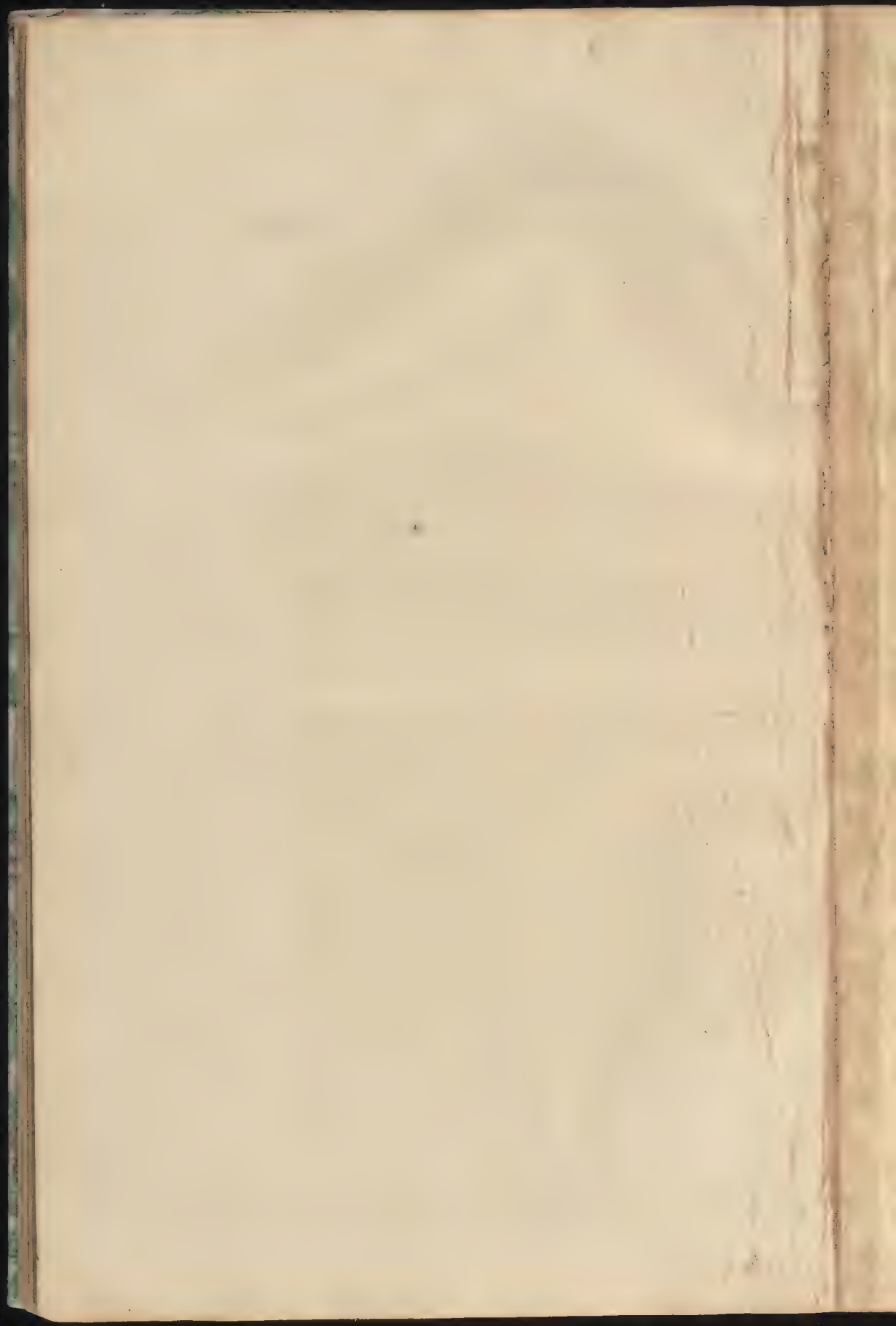
THRASCIAS SEPTENTRIO



- a. Tablinum
- b. Propriicon
- c. Hippocanston
- d. Uinctuarium
- e. Scala
- f. Bibliotheca
- g. Basilica
- h. Culina
- i. Carnarium
- k. Forum
- l. Apotheca vini
- m. Cella Serverum
- n. Praetorium

SOLANUS

VULTURNUS



which this not only resembled in Form, but in Ornaments; with this Difference only, that as the Ornaments of That were of Stone, those in This consisted of Trees cut in the same Shapes, and this *Gestatio* was bounded with Degrees of Box, as the *Circus* with Seats of Stone for the Spectators: And as the middle Part of That was filled with Obelisks, Altars, Pillars, and Arches, so This was with Box-Trees and other Shrubs, probably cut into the same Forms; which Imitation must have afforded an agreeable View to those, who passed thro' this *Gestatio*, that seems to have been a sort of Avenue to the House.

Pratum inde, &c.] With the *Gestatio* ended the rising Ground whereon the House stood, at the Bottom of which lay the Meadows and Fields that have been spoken of in the Situation, and are here again repeated, to shew the agreeable Prospect that was enjoyed from the *Porticus*, and those other Parts already described.

A Capite Porticus Triclinium, &c.] Having done with the Avenue, Walks, and those Parts of the House which were open to all, he comes next to speak of those to which *Vitruvius* tells us Nobody had Access, except the Invited; the chief of these in all *Villas* was the *Triclinium*, which in both *Pliny's* is the first Member he takes Notice of. This seems to have had the Preference to the other Members that were in the *Porticus*, and was placed at the Head of it, and must (as appears by other Parts of the Description) have been at the West End, so that the Front of it faced Eastward. It has been observed, that from all their Eating-Rooms they were desirous of having as pleasant a Prospect as they could; and as the best and most extensive Prospect from this *Villa* lay South of it, in this Summer Eating-Room they could not have so conveniently enjoyed it without being incommoded by Heat, had not this Room been made to advance out beyond the other Parts of the House, as upon several Accounts it appears to have done; by which Means at the same time that it had an agreeable Prospect on both Sides, the Heat of the Sun was allay'd by the Breezes that he be-

fore observed constantly blew in the Summer from the *North*; and it does not appear to have had any opening *Westerly*, where the Sun was opposite to it at the time of their Eating in that Season. As *Pliny* has not told the Form of this *Triclinium*, and as *Vitruvius* has proved, that that built after the *Egyptian* Manner was most proper to avoid the Heat, and at the same time enjoy the Light of the Sun: in the Plan is drawn a *Triclinium* after that Manner, only with this Difference, that for the Sake of a Prospect, instead of having the lower Part quite shut up, there are here Doors and Windows which might have been shut or opened at Pleasure. To the *East* this *Triclinium* had only a View of the *Porticus*, but from its Sides enjoyed at once the two most agreeable Prospects of the Country, which no one Room described did beside this. On the *South* it had a Prospect of the *Area* of that natural *Amphitheatre* which has been described, and *Northward* were those Woods which covered the Tops of the Hills that bounded it.

Contra mediam fere Porticum, &c.] If there were no more Rooms in this *Diata* than those here mentioned, they could not without the Assistance of the *Porticus* and *Atrium* be well contrived to bound three Sides of this *Areola*, though it is likely there might have been more Rooms than the three that are named. The *Proœton*, which was in most Apartments, is not mentioned in any Part of this *Villa*, *Pliny* being not so particular in this Description as in that of *Laurentinum*.

Est in hac Diata Dormitorium, &c.] The following Rooms in this Description, as well as those Rooms that follow the *Triclinium* of the other *Villa*, seem to have been set aside for the Master's proper Apartment; and *Pliny* no where else mentions *Dormitorium* or *Cubiculum noctis*; he only takes Notice, that this Chamber had the same Qualifications with those that were in his Garden *Diata* of *Laurentinum*, except the *Hypocauston*, which this Summer Room did not want.

Junctaque

[*Junctaque quotidiana Amicorum Cœnatio.*] This private Eating-Room, which in this Place only is mentioned as part of a *Diata*, as well as the forementioned *Triclinium*, was conveniently placed for the Baths, from the Use of which they immediately came to it. Its Disposition on the Side of this Court was very proper for Summer, being by the Buildings that surrounded the *Areola* sheltered from all Parts but the *North*, to which Point *Vitruvius* directs their Summer Eating-Rooms to be turned, it being so placed as to have no other Benefit from the *North*, but its cool Airs; the Juttings out of the Building taking off all other Prospects, there is no mention made of any but the *Areola*, whose Ornaments seem to have been the principal One it had. This *Cœnatio* was called *quotidiana Amicorum*, to distinguish it from the *Triclinium*, that in *Lib. 1. Ep. 3.* he styles *populare*, where larger Entertainments were made for many Guests, and not so constantly used.

[*Areolam illam Porticus alia, &c.*] This *Porticus* standing *North* and *South* as in the Plan, must have been a constant cool Place for walking in, when the greater *Porticus* which flanked to the *South*, may have been too warm. And it is probable its Disposition was the same as the others; and since it is said to have the same Prospect with the greater *Porticus*, it must have opened into it; otherwise it could not have answered that and other Parts of the Description. The Advantages of this lesser *Porticus* were several, as it served for a Passage to the *Areola*, and to the Stairs that were by the Bath, and supported one of the three *Diata* that surrounded the Court above Stairs.

[*Est & aliud Cubiculum, &c.*] The *Areola*, which by its Fountain, Verdure, and Shades, afforded an agreeable Refreshment to all the Rooms on the Ground Floor that looked into it, must have been in a more particular Manner beneficial to this *Cubiculum*, which seems to have been a Room for Day Sleep, and made as cool as Art and
the

the Place could admit of; and to make it the more so, besides the Fountain that was without, there was also another within, whose murmuring Noise added to the Pleasure of the Room. This is the only Room in either *Villa*, of whose Ornaments he has given any Account, and this was adorned according to the nicest Judgment. The *Podium*, which has been explained in the Notes on this Epistle, if the Height of the Room allowed of it, reached as high as the Bottom of the Windows, which being on a Ground Floor, and made damp by the Fountain that was in it, the Plaistering must have been damaged, had it been continued down to the Pavement; to remedy which it was encrusted so high with Marble, from whence to the Ceiling it was probably cover'd with Stucco, as the Rooms of the Antients mostly were, whose Sides they designed to paint, for Reasons, as *Vitruvius*, *Lib. 7. Cap. 3.* gives us in these Words, *Colours well laid upon wet Plaister don't fade, but continue fresh for ever.* The same Author, who thought it necessary that an Architect should be a Judge of those other Arts, with which Architecture used to be adorned, in the 5th Chap. of the same Book, has ventured to pass a Censure upon those Painters of his Time, who were addicted to what at present are called *Gothick* Ornaments, condemning all Imitations that do not resemble the Truth, or at least the Verisimilitude; and in the same Place seems to hint as if there were particular Paintings proper to particular Rooms. *Pliny*, who in several of his Epistles proves himself an excellent Judge in this Art, has made choice of the most simple and natural Manner of designing to adorn this Room; preferring here that Manner which only pleased the Eye by Colours, to that which moved the Passions, as History Pieces, which perhaps he thought more proper for larger and more publick Rooms, such as the *Atrium*, *Triclinium*, and the like. The Carving that was on the flat Part of the *Podium*, though not described, we may easily believe was of a Piece with the Painting, and perhaps only consisted of a Mixture of Leaves and Fruit, as are to be seen upon several ancient Pieces of Marble.

In Cornu Porticus amplissimum Cubiculum, &c.] The Rule which *Vitruvius* lays down, *Lib. 1. Cap. 2.* for the Symmetry to be observed in proportioning Parts of a Building to the Whole, seems to have been observed by the Designer of these two *Villas* of *Pliny*: For the *Cubiculum* that was next the *Triclinium* in that smaller *Villa* of *Laurentinum*, and was for the same End with this, was only stiled *Amplum*, but in this *Amplissimum*. From the Windows of this Room which looked *Westward*, there is no Mention of any other Prospect but the *Xystus*, and to make the *South* Prospect of this vary from that of the *Triclinium*, before the Windows was a Fountain, which *Pliny* commends as pleasing both the Eye and Ear. Tho' this Room was turned to the *South*, the Breadth of the *Porticus* that was before it kept it shady in Summer, when the Sun was opposite to it: Besides these Conveniencies, this is the only Room in this *Villa* where Provision was made for the Winter by an *Hypocauston*, which even in his other *Villa* is no where mentioned except in the Baths and Bed-Chambers; and 'tis not improbable that he made use of this for an *Hybernaculum*, which *Vitruvius* directs to be turned to the Winter's setting Sun, as some of the Windows of this Room were; and the Sun, at its Winter Meridian being low enough to cast its Rays under the Roof of the *Porticus*, warm'd it till almost Mid-day. By some Passages we may collect that he sometimes passed the Beginning of the Winter at this Seat, for which Reason he made such Provision in this Room; and had, as will afterwards appear, several other Rooms in this *Villa* proper to that Season, as he had as providently taken care for Summer Rooms in the other *Villa*.

Inde Apodyterium Balinei, &c.] Tho' there were Rules for varying the Disposition of other Rooms according to the Seasons in which they were designed to be used, yet as has been observed in the Remarks on *Laurentinum*, the Baths, whether they were built for Winter or Summer Use, were always placed on the *West* Side of the House, so as from thence to have a Prospect of the setting Sun in the Winter's Sol-

stice, which Rule is followed in the placing these Baths. In those of his lesser *Villa*, where he is more particular in his Description, there are more Members described than in this, tho' the *Apodyterium*, which was the principal One, is mentioned only in this. The Reason for this Room's being so large, as he observes, may probably be upon Account of its Office, it being the Place where all those that bathed undress'd, and returned to after their bathing, sweating, and Exercise of the Ball; and commodiously to contain at once all those that were before separately employ'd in other Rooms. The Character of *hilare*, which he gives to this Room, as well as to the *Cavadium* of *Laurentinum*, seems to have been chosen, because the Walls were adorned with Ornaments of Architecture, Painting, or Sculpture; and not for its having been well lighted, which would have been a needless Commendation to a Court that had few Buildings about it higher than one Story to shade it.

Cella Frigidaria in qua, &c.] This, as well as the *Apodyterium*, must certainly have been a very spacious Room, containing a *Baptisterium* large enough to swim in, and a larger Basin in its *Area*, round which (according to the Directions of *Vitruvius*) must have been a Place several Feet wide to stand on. The *Baptisterium*, which seems to have been a Member common to all *Cella Frigidaria*, is here commended upon the Account of its Darknefs; a Quality perhaps esteemed proper for a cold Bath, or as it rendred it more private; the *Piscina* being more publick, and for more than one to bathe in at a time.

Frigidaria Cella connectitur Media, &c.] This which he calls the middle Cell, was that of the middle Degree of Heat, betwixt the *Caldaria* and *Frigidaria*, and was called the *Cella tepidaria*. Tho' he mentions no other Heat than that of the Sun either in this or the hot Cell, we may suppose, since in the midst of Summer they could not have Heat enough from his Body to cause the Perspiration required, they had other Assistance from the *Hypocauston*, that heated the

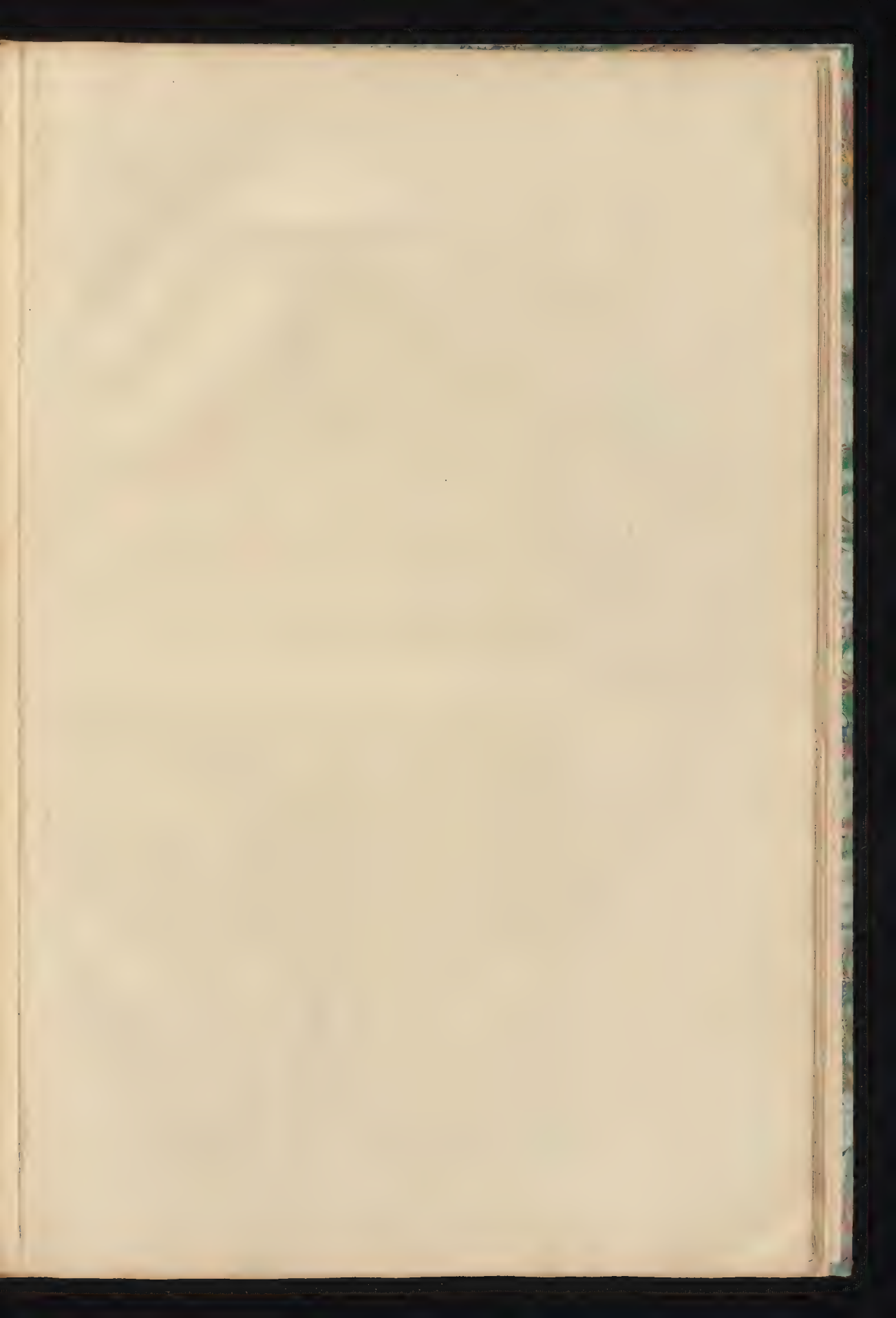
the Water; and the Sun is only mentioned to shew, that when the Season permitted, they drew all the Heat they could from it; preferring that to the Heat of the Fire, from which they received as little Assistance as they could.

Caldaria magis prominet enim, &c.] This *Cella* having Occasion for more Heat than the other, is further advanced to the *West*, so that by its Projection it opportunely faced the Sun when nearer its Meridian, and consequently was more warm'd by it than the fore-mentioned *Cella*. By the Description of this *Cella*, it seems as if divided into three Parts, like three Rooms; two of which look'd *Southward*, and faced the Sun before the Time of using them, and barr'd the third, which lay to the *North*, from the Benefit of the Sun at that time of the Day, by which Means that Division was obliged to make the greater Use of other Heat, and tho' farther from the Sun, was perhaps as warm or warmer than the other Two: And he observes it did not suffer the Inconveniency of being dark, though removed farther from the Heat of the Sun. To these Members of the Bath mentioned by our Author, in the Plan are added others that were common to all Baths: the first of which, *viz.* the *Propnigeon* is placed so as to communicate the Heat properly to all the Sweating-Rooms, especially when they could receive no Assistance from the Sun, the *Hypocauston*, that heated the Water as well as the *Propnigeon*, is placed close to them; over which are three Vessels as *Vitruvius* directs, from whence the *Piscina* that was on the *Area* of the *Cella Frigidaria* might not have been inconveniently supplied with Water: On the other Side near the *Hypocauston* is placed the *Unctuarium*, so as (for Reasons before given) to have a Communication with the *Cella tepidaria* and *Apodyterium*, and to be the nearest Part of the Baths to the *Sphaesterium*.

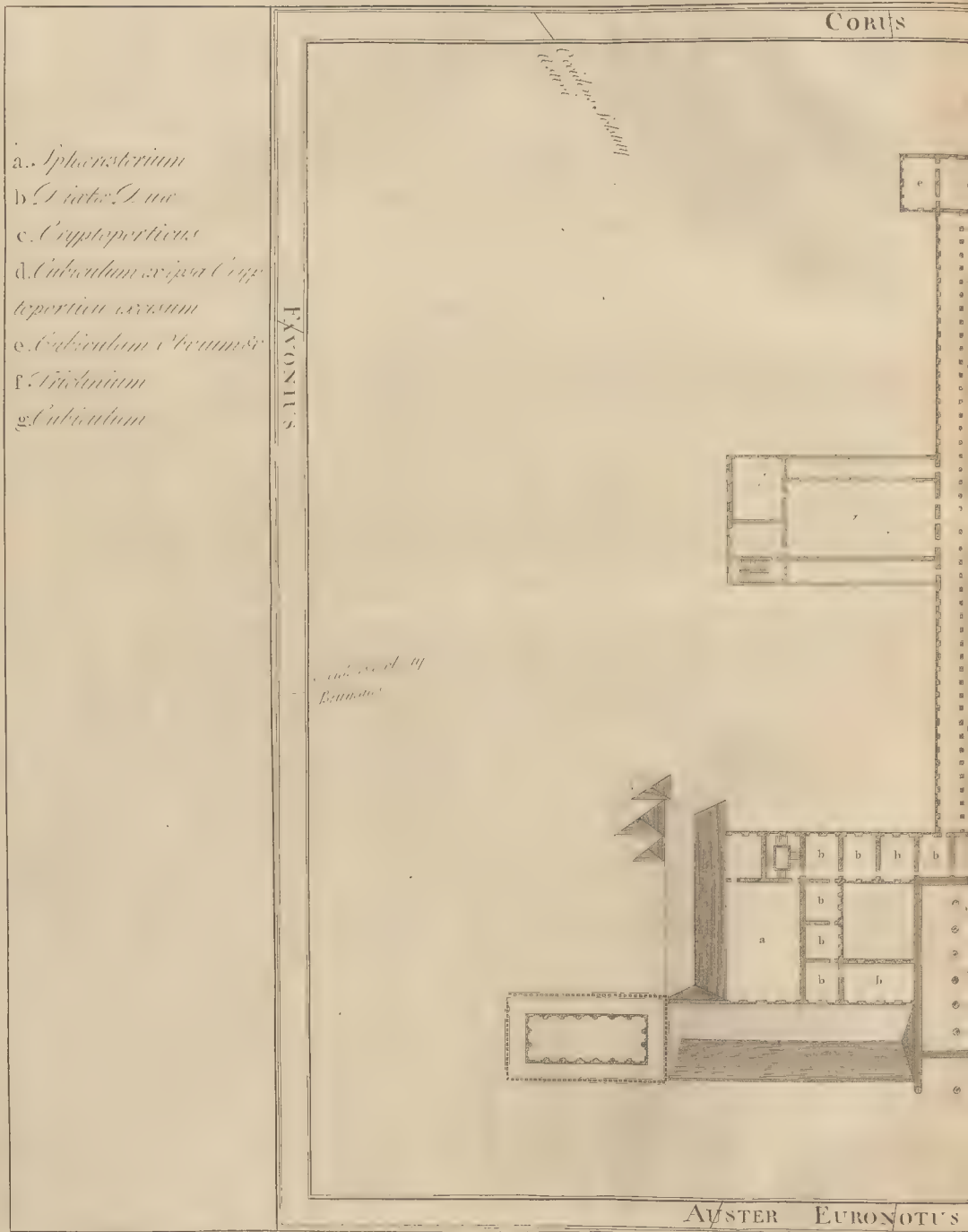
Apodyterio superpositum est Sphaesterium, &c.] The Exercise that was used in this Room requiring it to be very large, it was proper

to place it over the largest Member of the Baths; neither here nor in the *Villa of Laurentinum*, does he take Notice of any particular Qualities belonging to this Room, by which it appears that these Rooms were generally made after one common Method, and those Circles for several kinds of Exercise that were used in this *Sphaesterium* were probably no other than particular Marks that were made on the Floor; the Success of their Play depending on the Ball's lighting in such a Circle after it had been struck, which was the Adversaries Business to prevent; and the many sorts of Exercise that this Room was made for, might be diversified by Lines or Circles on the Walls or Floor, each Game having its particular Marks or Boundaries for the Ball, like the Game of Tennis, which tho' it takes up one entire Room, the same Place by making different Lines, may serve for several Games of the like Nature.

Nec procul a Balineo, Scala, &c.] Hitherto this Description, like the greater Part of *Laurentinum*, has been on the Ground Floor, but now he ascends, by Stairs which probably led to the *Sphaesterium* as well as the *Cryptoporticus*; before he could reach to the latter there were three *Diata*, which by his Account had nothing remarkable, except that each had a particular Prospect. The first seems to have been over the lesser *Porticus*, and looked *Eastward*, having the *Sphaesterium* on its Back, and its Windows had no other View but the Buildings that surrounded the Court, and the *Arcola* it self. The Second, which faced *Southward*, seems designed for a Winter Apartment by its warm Disposition, and had the same Prospect of the Meadows and Fields that the forementioned *Triclinium* had. The Last, which lay in the direct Way from the Stairs to the *Cryptoporticus*, looked *Northward*, and was most properly disposed for a Summer *Diata*: Besides an agreeable Prospect of the Vineyards that lay almost opposite to it, it had also the other Prospects that the Hills afforded, but the Juttings of the House hindered the View of the *Hippodrome*.



The PLAN of the sacred



and Floor of TUSCUM

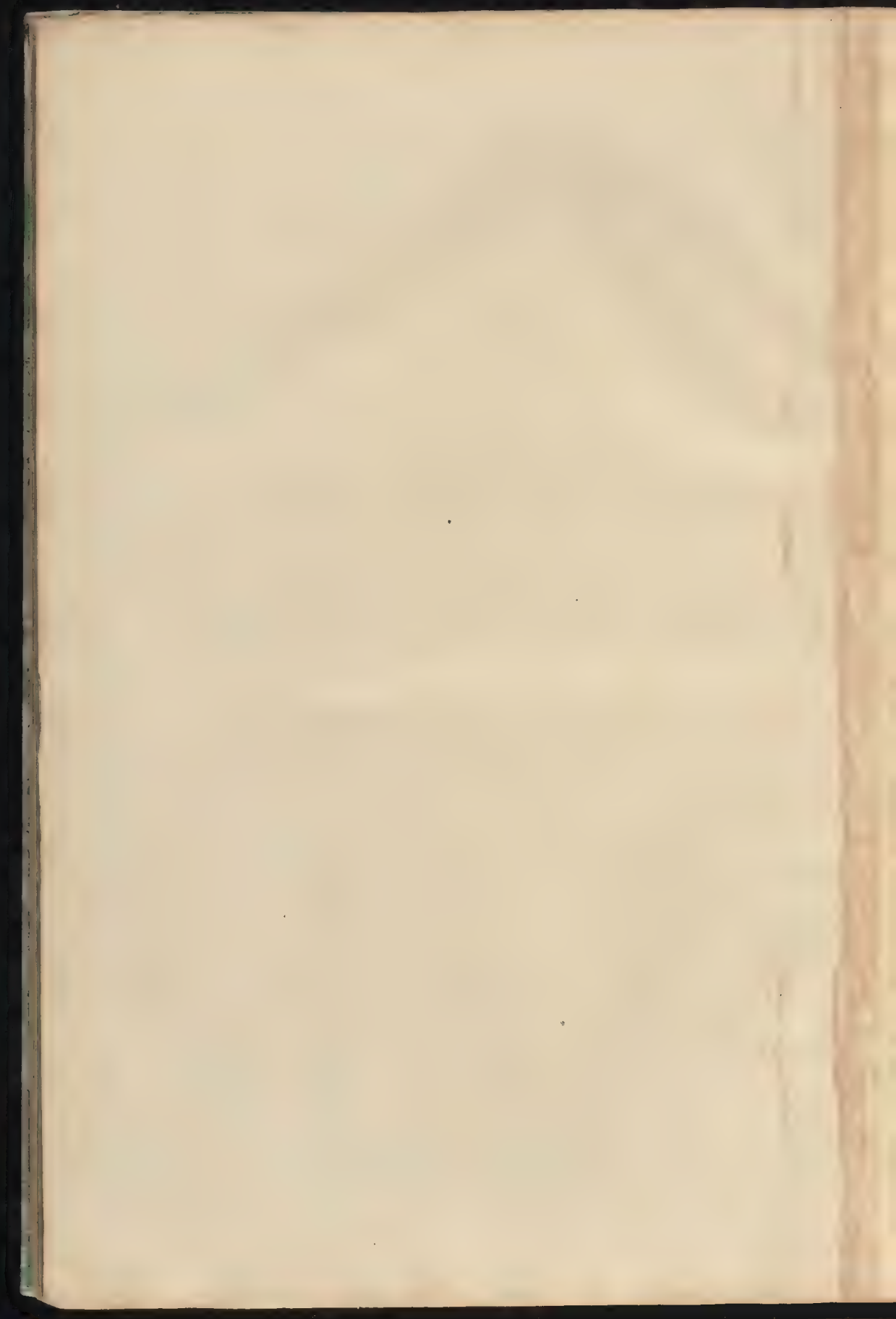
THRASCIAS SEPTENTRIO



VULTURNUS

1. Pinacotheca
2. Apotheca
3. Cellar. Libenterum
4. Repositorium

SOLANUS



In summa Cryptoporticus Cubiculum, &c.] From these *Diata*, before he proceeds in his Description, he passes through the *Cryptoporticus*; at the Head or most *Northern* Part of which was a *Cubiculum*, probably as wide as the *Cryptoporticus* itself, being said to be cut off from it: The Disposition of it shews it wholly to be designed for a Summer Room, those Prospects from it that are mentioned lying *North* of the *Villa*.

Jungitur Cubiculum obvium, &c.] The Office of the foregoing Room seems likely to have been a Place of Retirement when fatigu'd with walking in the *Cryptoporticus*, and that there might not be a Room wanting for the same Use in a colder Season, this Room was provided, whose Windows looking contrary to the other, and by its jutting out causing an Angle, must have been warmed, during most of the Winter after Mid-day.

Hinc oritur Diata, &c.] This *Diata* that joyns the *Villa* to the *Hippodrome* can't be said to do so, if upon the same Floor with the *Cryptoporticus*; therefore we may reasonably conclude, though being not mentioned, he here descends in his Description. By its Disposition it must have been very pleasant in Summer, and being joyn'd to the *Hippodrome* must have had a thorough Prospect of it, which he has not thought fit to take much Notice of, because he is afterwards very particular in the Description of that Piece of Art; and it may be observed that *Pliny* is no where so particular in mentioning artificial as natural Prospects: And where both are seen, he neglects to take Notice of the former, as perhaps not thinking them so beautiful as the other. The Stairs, which in the Plan lead to the *Diata*, answer the *Cubiculum* last mentioned.

Hac Facies hic Visus a Fronte, &c.] This Front was that part of the House that lay most *Northward*, and which he has just described, and was the Garden Front of the House, or rather the Front of that

Part of it that lay nearest to the Garden. This *Cryptoporticus* is here styled *æstiva*, because it was placed in that part of the *Villa* that was most agreeable in Summer, and best defended from the Sun, as was that which lay from the *South* to the *North*, and the Windows opened to the *East* and *West*, as these of the *Cryptoporticus* did; so that the Sun in its Meridian only shone on its Roof, and when lower, was in a great Measure kept off by the most *Southern* Parts of the House, and was altogether cool at the Time it was wanted, which was rather before than after Mid-day.

In Edito posita, &c.] As the last Rooms were below Stairs, *Pliny* would now have us understand that this Room he is about to speak of was upon the Floor from which he had just descended to take Notice of that *Diata*, and the lofty Situation of this *Cryptoporticus* was the Reason he took such particular Notice of the Prospect of the Vineyards from it, which could be seen over whatever obstructed that View in the Rooms that lay lower than this, which had only a Prospect of what grew on the Hills above the Vines; but this commanded the lower Parts of those Hills, and had such a full View of them, that to those that walked in it, they seemed to have been very near.

In media Triclinium, &c.] In the Disposition of the former *Triclinium*, there was so much Regard had to the Prospects, that tho' all the Means that Art could invent were made use of to prevent its being at particular Times rather too hot, it could no ways be avoided; but that he might not appear less provident in this than in his Winter *Villa*, had so disposed this other Room for Entertainments, that it was shelter'd to the *South* by the greater Part of the House, on which Side it appears to have had no Windows, and was quite hid from the *Western* Sun by the Interposition of the *Cryptoporticus*, and on the *North* lay the *Apennines*, from the Vallies of which it was cool'd by refreshing Breezes, which was more particularly taken Notice of here, because

because it was a more than ordinary Advantage to a Room that was in use in Summer, before the Heat of the Day was much abated: Being on the same Floor with the *Cryptoporticus*, its Prospects are the same with That, for the Vineyards were not confined to one Side of the House, but by *Pliny's* own Account, were one continued Tract at the Bottom of the Hills; so that from the Windows that lookt one Way, and from the Folding-doors that opened almost opposite the Windows of the *Cryptoporticus*, were presented two Views of these Vineyards.

A Latere Triclinii, &c.] As those, that were come to the *Triclinium* by the Stairs that were near the Baths, were obliged to pass through several Rooms in their Way to it, it was requisite to have others at the same time without this Inconveniency; and these were for that Reason placed on the *South* Side of the *Triclinium*, which was nearest the Entrance of the House.

In Fine Cubiculum, &c.] According to Custom, near this *Triclinium* was a *Cubiculum*; the Disposition of which seems to have made it as proper for Summer as the *Triclinium* itself, and its Prospects are the same, for tho' the *Cryptoporticus* is only mentioned to be seen from this Room, it must also have been so from the other, though but obliquely.

Subest Cryptoporticus Subterranea, &c.] This *Cryptoporticus*, that lay under the *Triclinium*, seems in all Respects to have been like what at present is called a Grotto, and in *Italy* is esteemed a necessary Part for the Pleasure of a Summer *Villa*: This Place thus guarded from the Sun, might be thought sufficiently cool, without any Assistance from those Airs that refreshed the *Triclinium*, yet we may imagine that (tho' not mentioned) the Light was admitted into it, otherwise the Room, tho' cool, must have been unpleasant.

Post utramque Cryptoporticum, &c.] *Vitruvius's* directions to make Houses for hot Climates more open than for cold, have been carefully observed by the Designer of this *Villa*; there being no less than three *Porticus* proper for walking in, mentioned in this *Villa*, and in *Laurentinum* there was but one, and that well guarded from the Wind and the Weather. This last *Porticus* seems to have been of singular Use, for standing from *South* to *North* as the *Cryptoporticus* did which it supported, it gave a thorough Passage to all Airs that blew from the coolest Quarters, and consequently must cause great Refreshment to the Rooms that lay below, especially those that lay *West* of it; which otherwise by confining the Rays of the Sun, must, towards the Declension of the Day in Summer, have been much warmer. The Character which he gives this *Porticus* of being *Hyberna ante*, &c. must have been spoken, with relation to its being warm or cold at those Times of the Day, it being cool by its Airs, and being well guarded from the Sun during the Time of Exercise, which was commonly before Mid-day, so that its being warm after that Hour was no great Inconveniency to it.

Hac adeuntur Diata dua, &c.] By the Description of these Apartments we may reasonably infer that One was designed for Summer, and the Other for Winter, as having before observed He no where in this *Villa* takes Notice of any Benefit of the Sun, but in Rooms proper for the colder Season, or in those that required extraordinary Heat, as the Sweating Rooms. The low Disposition of these *Diata*, and their Views being intercepted by the other Parts of the House, is probably the Reason why he makes no Mention of any Prospect from them.

Hanc Dispositionem Amoenitatemque Tectorum, &c.] As this Description began with the Avenue, or those Parts that lay on the Front of the House, so it closed with the Garden that lay *North*, or on the Back of it, which consisted of two principal Parts, *viz.* that which

is

is here called the *Hippodrome*, and that which lay beyond it. This first Part seems to have had its Name from its resembling those publick Places so called (the Difference betwixt which and the *Circus* has been shewn in the Notes on this Epistle) rather than from their Exercise of Horse-racing; for which the *Gestatio* might as well have served as for that of the Coach, unless perhaps this may have been sometimes used upon the Account of Shade, which the other had not, nor did much want, since the *Vehicula* were covered at Top, and their Sides enclosed by Curtains. The *Circus* and *Hippodrome* had this in common, that they had both the Middle of their *Areas* filled up with small Buildings, Arches, Obelisks, Altars, or the like; but this lying next the House, and its Beauties consisting in the Ornaments of the Boundaries, it was thought proper to omit those Representations of Buildings that he had in the *Gestatio*, which here would have intercepted the Prospect from those Rooms that lay next the *Hippodrome*, which seems to be what he means by *Medius patefcit*. The Planes that were the principal Trees with which this Place was bounded, were in most of the Gardens of the antient *Romans*, and were valued upon the Account of their extraordinary Shade. That these might not only please by their Shade and Leaves, their Bodies were made Supporters to Ivy, that was planted about them, which covered not only the Trunks, but also the Boughs, and as he observes, join'd the Trees as it were into one Body; by which Means the Shade must have been increased, and the Sun kept off as much as by the Roof of a *Porticus*, to whose Pillars their Trunks bore a Resemblance: Besides, as the principal Rooms look'd towards this Place, and as it has been observed he sometimes staid at this *Villa* a small Part of the Winter, at that Season the Leaves from the Planes were the less missed, since the Laurel, Box, and Cypress-Trees (that helped to fence and shade this *Hippodrome*) at all Seasons afforded an agreeable Prospect, which was increased by the different Degrees of Colour that were between these forementioned Ever-greens.

Rectus hic Hippodromi Limes, &c.] Before any Notice be taken of that Part that lay beyond the *Hippodrome*, which is the only *Roman* Garden whose Description is come down to us, it may not be improper to enquire into the first Rise of Gardens, and of what they at first consisted, by which a Judgment may be the better passed on this before us. The Invention of this Art seems to have been owing to the first Builders of *Villas*, who were naturally led to search for the most beautiful Places in which to build them; but as it was hardly possible to meet with any, that within the Compass designed for the Pleasure of the *Villa*, should contain every thing that was compleatly agreeable, it was necessary to supply by Care and Industry whatever was wanting in the natural Face of the Country: but at first they aimed at nothing further than the Disposition of their Plantations, for by the small Knowledge we can arrive at, in the Gardens of the first Ages, they seem to have been no more than select, well-water'd Spots of Ground, irregularly producing all sorts of Plants and Trees, grateful either to the Sight, Smell, or Taste, and refreshed by Shade and Water: Their whole Art consisting in little more than in making those Parts next their *Villas* as it were accidentally produce the choicest Trees, the Growth of various Soils, the Face of the Ground suffering little or no Alteration; the Intent of Gardens being within a fixt Compass of Ground, to enjoy all that Fancy could invent most agreeable to the Senses. But this rough Manner, not appearing sufficiently beautiful to those of a more regular and exact Taste, set them upon inventing a Manner of laying out the Ground and Plantations of Gardens by the Rule and Line, and to trim them up by an Art that was visible in every Part of the Design. By the Accounts we have of the present Manner of Designing in *China*, it seems as if from the two former Manners a Third had been formed, whose Beauty consisted in a close Imitation of Nature; where, tho' the Parts are disposed with the greatest Art, the Irregularity is still preserved; so that their Manner may not improperly be said to be an artful Confusion, where there is no Appearance of that Skill which is made use of, their *Rocks*,
Cascades,

Cascades, and *Trees*, bearing their natural Forms. In the Disposition of *Pliny's* Garden, the Designer of it shews that he was not unacquainted with these several Manners, and the Whole seems to have been a Mixture of them all Three. In the *Pratum* Nature appears in her plainest and most simple Dress; such as the first Builders were contented with about their *Villas*, when the Face of the Ground it self happened to be naturally beautiful. By the Care used in regulating the turning and winding Walks, and cutting the Trees and Hedges into various Forms, is shewn the Manner of the more regular Gardens; and in the *Imitatio Ruris*, he seems to hint at the third Manner, where, under the Form of a beautiful Country, *Hills*, *Rocks*, *Cascades*, *Rivulets*, *Woods*, *Buildings*, &c. were possibly thrown into such an agreeable Disorder, as to have pleased the Eye from several Views, like so many beautiful Landscips; and at the same time have afforded at least all the Pleasures that could be enjoy'd in the most regular Gardens. The main Body of this Garden was disposed after the Second of these three Manners; through its winding Paths One as it were accidentally fell upon those Pieces of a rougher Taste, that seem to have been made with a Design to surprize those that arrived at them, through such a Scene of Regularities, which (in the Opinion of some) might appear more beautiful by being near those plain Imitations of Nature, as Lights in Painting are heightened by Shades. The Intent of this Garden (besides pleasing the Eye, being to afford Shade and Coolness in the hotter Season of the Year) required it to be well stocked with Trees and Water; which last we may suppose took its seeming natural Course through the rougher Parts of the Garden, and in the regular appeared in a more artful Disposition; as did also the Trees, which both here and in those Parts on the *South* Side, or Front of the *Villa*, were cut into unwarrantable Forms, if the Ornaments of Gardens are allow'd to be only Imitations of Nature's Productions; for it cannot be supposed that Nature ever did or will produce Trees in the Form of Beasts, or Letters, or any Resemblance of Embroidery, which Imitations rather belong to the Statuary, and
Workers

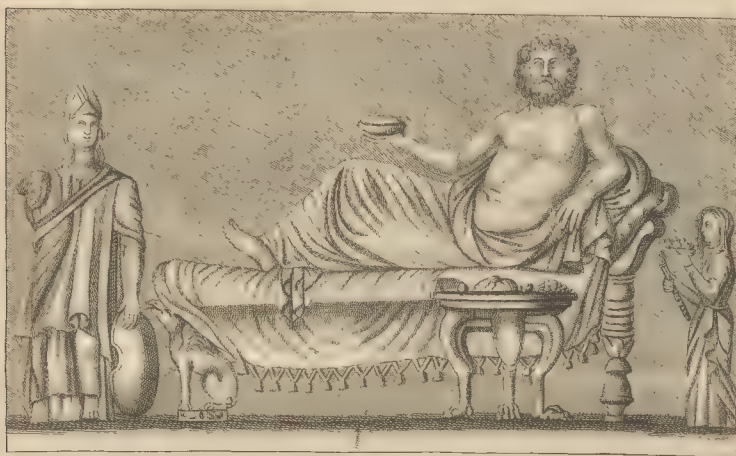
Workers with the Needle than the Architect; and tho' pleasing in those Arts, appear monstrous in this. Tho' it is plain that this Manner of adorning Gardens was not at that Time a new Invention, since as has been observed in the former Part of this Work, *Varro* in his Description of his *Ornithon*, mentions the *Parterre* that lay near it: And this Custom was got to such a Head in the Time of *Pliny*, that the Gardeners, from clipping and laying out every thing by the Line, and turning Trees and Hedges into various Forms, were called *Topiarii*; and it is easy to think that in Compliance to the Fashion, the Architect of this *Villa*, tho' we see he knew better, was induced to make use of those Ornaments. As to the several Names, which were formed by the Box-Hedges of this Garden, we cannot be certain of any but One; which was that of the Master. The Liberty that is taken of naming *Muslius* in the Plan as his Architect, is because it appears by the 36th *Ep.* of the Ninth Book of *Pliny*, that he did some Work for him near this *Villa*.

Post has Acanthus, &c.] Betwixt this Garden and the Garden Buildings lay a Walk, made soft to the Feet (as the Custom then was) with the *Acanthus*, which therefore gives Name to a Part that he could not have properly called a *Xystus* or *Ambulatio*; as, for a Reason of the same Nature, the Walk in *Laurentinum* is called *Vinea*, from its being covered with Vines.

In Capite Stibadium, &c.] The South Side of this Garden was bounded by Cypress-Trees for the Sake of their Shade, and on the North stood a fixed Bed of Marble, from whence as they lay at their Meals, they could perhaps command the Prospect of the greater Part of the Garden: To keep the Heat of the Sun from this Place, there was a sort of open Roof to it, covered only with Vine Branches and Leaves, and supported by four Marble Pillars; so that no Air was kept out, nor any Prospect interrupted. Under this Covert all necessary Care seems to have been taken for eating in a very cool Man-

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ner, for from the Bed they lay on the Water flow'd out; instead of a Table, their Food swam about in a Bason, which was filled by the Water that came from the *Stibadium*; and that it was their Custom to lye higher, or at least as high as their Tables may be seen, by the following Draught of an *antique Bass Relieve*, which that noble Encourager of Arts the Earl of *Pembroke* preserves in his inestimable Collection of Antiquities at *Wilton*.



The Dryness of the Manner of Designing, instead of making it less valuable, serves to prove its Antiquity, which may be confirmed by the Figure of *Hebe*, who was feigned to be discarded from waiting on *Jupiter* about the Time of the *Trojan War*. This Piece, which is about three Feet in Length, and two Feet in Height, is at present as entire as in the Drawing, where may be seen that nothing is wanting but the right Arm of *Minerva*, which probably was raised higher than the rest of the Work, and held her Spear, as the other Hand did her Shield. The Reason *Pliny* takes Notice of this Bason's being

continually full, was to shew its Use, which being that of a Table, it was requisite its Superficies should be always at a fixt Height, which was easily brought about by those Conveyances, that carried off the Water which lay lower than the Margin, to prevent the Water's flowing over. What the *Gustatorium* & *Cœnatio* were, have been explain'd in the Notes on this Epistle, where they are shewn to have been the Vessels on which they served up their Viſuals at different Meals; and that it was customary before *Pliny's* Time to have several Fancies and Devices on their Table Furniture, appears from *Petronius's* Description of the *Catinatio* of *Trimalcio*, that had the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac* separately designed in one Circle, each serving for a different Dish: tho' it is indeed mentioned, and at the same time ridiculed by him as a fantastick Invention, yet the Devices on those of *Pliny* seem to be properly enough adapted to the Table, the Figures of Water-Fowls and Boats being Fancies natural enough for such a Bason.

Contra Fons egerit Aquam, &c.] This Fountain that lay before the *Stibadium* seems to have been thus disposed to increase the Pleasure of the Prospect, and add to the Coolness of the Place. The Advantage of a falling Water, which was not wanting about this *Villa*, set the Designer upon contriving several Water-works; Five of which *Pliny* has given some slight Account of; the First was that in the *Areola*, resembling an overflowing Bowl: the next was in a *Cubiculum*, that lookt into the same *Areola*, which also had its Water falling from a Bowl, tho' not in the same Manner as the other: for as the one ran over at the Top, the other by its Description seems to have had its Water issuing through Pipes like Holes in the Sides of the Bowl. The Third was that before the Window of the first-mentioned *Cubiculum*, and was designed in Imitation of a *Cascade*, the Water only falling from on High. The Fourth, was the *Stibadium*, from whence the Water flowing out had an agreeable Effect, and expressed a Motion very proper to it, which whenever pressed down by any Weight, makes its Passage through the first Opening it finds. By what has been before observed

ferred about Gardens, it does not appear there are more than two sorts, *viz.* the Natural, or those that are seemingly so, and the Artificial or Regular: so neither do we find there can be more than two Manners for designing Fountains, *viz.* that wherein Nature is closely imitated, as in the *Cascades* from Rocks or Hills, or else that more artificial Manner, where tho' all the Ornaments are the visible Works of Art, yet still the Water seems to receive its Motion from a natural Cause, as in those Fountains just now taken Notice of; and tho' each sort may without Error be used in either Manner of Gardens, yet certainly they are most properly introduced in those whose Manner they imitate. This seems to have been the Opinion of the Architect who designed the Fountains about this *Villa*, for here the Gardens being for the most Part extremely regular, he could not think proper to introduce any rougher Manner in his Water-works, tho' he does not seem to have had so much Regard to Justness in the Designs themselves; since if he had, he must have omitted or altered this that stood before the *Stibadium* (which was the fifth Fountain proposed to be taken Notice of) for should it be allowed that Fountains, like other Works of Art, ought to be formed by this Rule, that they should imitate the Truth, or at least the *Verisimilitude*, in this Design he has certainly erred, since it has little or no Resemblance to any probable Motion of Water, which is seldom seen from a natural Cause to rise perpendicularly to any Degree of Height. What can be best said in the Defence of this Water-work is, that it is of a Piece with the other forced Fancies in the ornamental Parts of this Garden.

E Regione Stibadii, &c.] In these Garden-Buildings there was no Provision made for the Night, as in that of *Laurentinum*; there being less Occasion for it here, where the House it self was placed (as it were) in the Middle of a Garden: so that this seems only to have been designed for the Enjoyment of some few Hours in greater Retirement. At a small Distance from the *Stibadium* there were two Rooms, One of which answers the Description of our Summer-Houses, and the

Other

Other was only a small One contiguous to it. This Building was covered all over with Greens, except the Part next the *Stibadium*, and that was cased with Marble; which it is observable *Pliny* no where omits to mention through his whole Description, whenever the least Piece is made use of: from whence it may be concluded, that the Walls of his Buildings were made of coarser Stuff, as he very well knew that the Elegance of a Design did not consist in the Richness of the Materials. Besides the Covering of the *Cubiculum*, there is nothing material taken Notice of but the two Ranges of Windows; whose Number was perhaps increased for the same Reason with those in the *Cryptoporticus*, that when the Sun grew troublesome, the lower Range might have been shut, and the other opened, to admit the Air and Light that was necessary.

Mox Zothecula, &c.] This Room must have been parted from the *Cubiculum*, as the *Zotheca* of the other *Villa* was from the *Heliocaminus*, by Glass Doors and Curtains; which when opened, this little Room became as it were part of the *Cubiculum*, and when shut, was a Room by it self. The other *Zotheca* was large enough to contain a Bed and two Chairs, but This a Bed only; and by the Account he gives of it, must have been designed for the same Use with the other, since it in all Things resembled it, except the several distant Prospects, this having no other than that of the neighbouring Greens: but by the Fountain that was in it, we see Regard was had for Refreshment during the Summer. The Prospect which *Pliny* hints to have been kept from the *Stibadium* by the Interposition of these two Rooms, was perhaps nothing else, but the Greens that lay beyond it, or it may be those Hills and Woods that lay *North* of the *Villa*. The following Drawing may serve to illustrate the Disposition and Form of the *Stibadium* and Buildings last described.

Sunt

Sunt Locis pluribus disposita Sedilia, &c.] The Seats that were in several Parts of this Garden, as well as the *Stibadium*, were of Marble; not only because they were exposed to the Weather, but for Coolness Sake; to which the small Fountains that were near them did not a little contribute, and at the same time add to the Beauty of the Place. The Plenty of Water, that is mentioned to have been upon such a rising Ground, was very likely brought by Art to one general *Reservoir*, from whence the Pleasures of the Gardens, and Conveniences of the House were sufficiently supplied; its first Appearance seems to have been at the Head of the Garden, which if we suppose the highest Ground, from thence it might have easily supplied all the other Fountains and Necessaries both of House and Gardens: and as he observes in its Passage have watered the Greens of the Gardens and *Hippodrome*.

Nisi proposuisssem omnes Angulos tecum Epistola circumire, &c.] By these Words, and what is said some few Lines after, one might think *Pliny* had given a compleat Description of every Part in and about this *Villa*; but upon Examination it will be found that he only described what was for the Use and Pleasure of Himself and Friends: For in this *Villa* he has not mentioned any Rooms peculiar to the Servants, as he has in that of *Laurentinum*, and has omitted the mentioning any thing that lay on the East Side of the *Atrium*, where very probably he had Offices necessary to the *Villa Urbana*, and Lodgings for the proper Servants, as the *Atrienfes*, *Topiarii*, *Comædi*, &c. Besides which Rooms of inferiour Use, those which were common to the Houses of Great Men (as the *Basilica*, *Bibliotheca*, and *Pinacotheca*) are placed in the Plan according to the Directions of *Vitruvius*.

Anno enim qua maxima ex Parte ipse inchoavi aut inchoata percolui, &c.] If in the Description of his Garden he had not mentioned the Artificer separate from the Master of the *Villa*, this Passage might give some Cause to imagine that *Pliny* was himself the Architect.

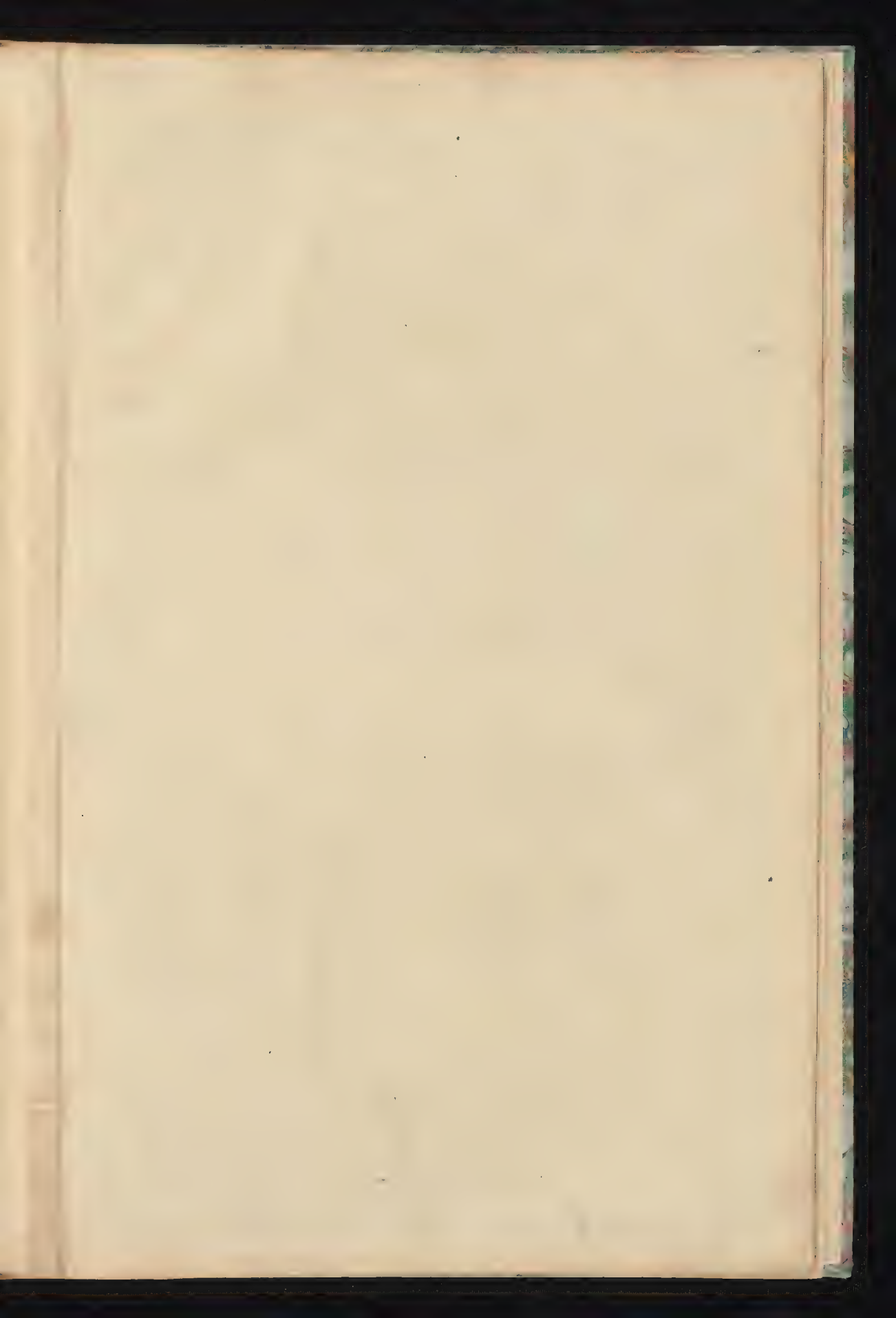
Habes causas cur ego Tuscos meos Tusculanis, Tyburtinis, Prænestinisque meis præponam, &c.] Pliny in his Epistles has mentioned no less than seven of his *Villas*, and gives us to understand that he had several more; and not only the Situations of those two he has described, but those of the three other *Villas* here mentioned are esteemed at present the finest of that Country; yet not content with all these, he had also several on the Lake near his native *Comum*. The Situations of two of which, as described by him *Lib. 9. Ep. 7.* gave Occasion to take Notice of them in the Remarks on *Laurentinum*. Those *Villas* of *Tusculum*, *Tibur* and *Præneste* being so near *Rome*, and in Places of such Note, and to which so many resorted from the City, when he was there, he was obliged to wear the Habit proper to his Quality, and was not much less incommoded with Business than at *Rome*: which (by means of the Distance that *Tusculum* lay from the City) he was intirely free from, except what happened by his Neighbourhood to the Town of *Tifernum*, of which, *Lib. 4. Ep. 1.* he tells us he was, while very young, chosen *Patron*. To this Quiet which he enjoyed here, he attributes an additional Health to the Place. The Method of spending his Time here, besides those Hours which were taken up in the necessary Offices of Life, he wholly employ'd in exercising his Mind by Study, and his Body by Hunting; both which Inclinations (as appears, *Lib. 9. Ep. 3.*) he gratified at one and the same Time; since he never followed the latter Diversion without providing for the former, and always carried his Writing Tables with him. As his Application to Study appears in many Places of his Epistles, so his Fondness for Hunting has caused him to be rallied by *Corn. Tacitus*, to whom he therefore wrote his sixth Epistle of the first Book, in Defence of this Method of spending his Time.

This *Tuscan Villa*, not less than that of *Laurentinum*, would deserve the Censure of *Varro*, had we not (for what has been before observed concerning the large Estate he had here) Reason to believe there was a Farm-House not far removed from the other,
and

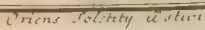
and all other Necessaries of Life; upon this Authority, in the following Plan I have presumed to add those Things omitted by *Pliny*, conformable to preceeding Rules, and which I shall endeavour to explain. On each Side of the Pleasure-Garden is the *Vivarium*; one Part of which is allotted to the Use of those Beasts that *Varro* says were confined in such Enclosures near their *Villas*, as *Hares, Deers, wild Boars*, &c. the other is for those Fowls that were kept in great Numbers near, tho' not within the Walls of the *Villa*, as *Geese, Ducks, Peacocks*, &c. and in both are Ponds for *Fish*. The Plans of small Buildings that are in several Parts of the *Vivarium* (except those for the Use of the forementioned Fowls) are some designed as Pleasure-Houses, and others for the Use of the Keeper, and such Servants as were necessary within the *Vivarium*, viz. *Hunters, Fowlers* and *Fishermen*. On the right Hand of the Avenue, that leads to the *Villa Urbana*, on the Brow of the same Hill, and fronting the same Way, is the *Villa Rustica*, containing Conveniencies for *Man, Beast, Fowl*, &c. that were within the Walls of the *Villa* itself, tho' something different from those Manners in the former Part of the Work. Opposite to the Entrance of the Farm-House, and betwixt the Road and River is the Temple of *Ceres*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Lib. 9. Ep. 39.* and by the same Meadow wherein the Temple stood is an Osier Ground, which was near all their *Villas*. On the Back of the *Villa Rustica* is the Fruit Garden or *Pomarium*, and betwixt the Farm Yard and the Avenue of the *Villa Urbana*, is the Kitchen Garden; opposite to which, on the other Side of the Avenue (in a Grove planted and cut regularly) is the *Apiary*, that was commonly surrounded by flowery Shrubs, and with small Streams of Water near it; and opposite to the *Apiary*, is the *Cochleare* surrounded by Water. On the other Side of the *Apiary* is the *Glirarium*, fill'd with Trees that bear Mast or Acorns, as *Varro* directs. On that Part of the Plan which is observ'd by *Pliny* to be on higher Ground than where the House stood, is an *Aqueduct*; which may be presum'd supplied his *Garden* and *Villa* as he mentions, and which after having passed the *Vivarium*, and furnished all the Offices

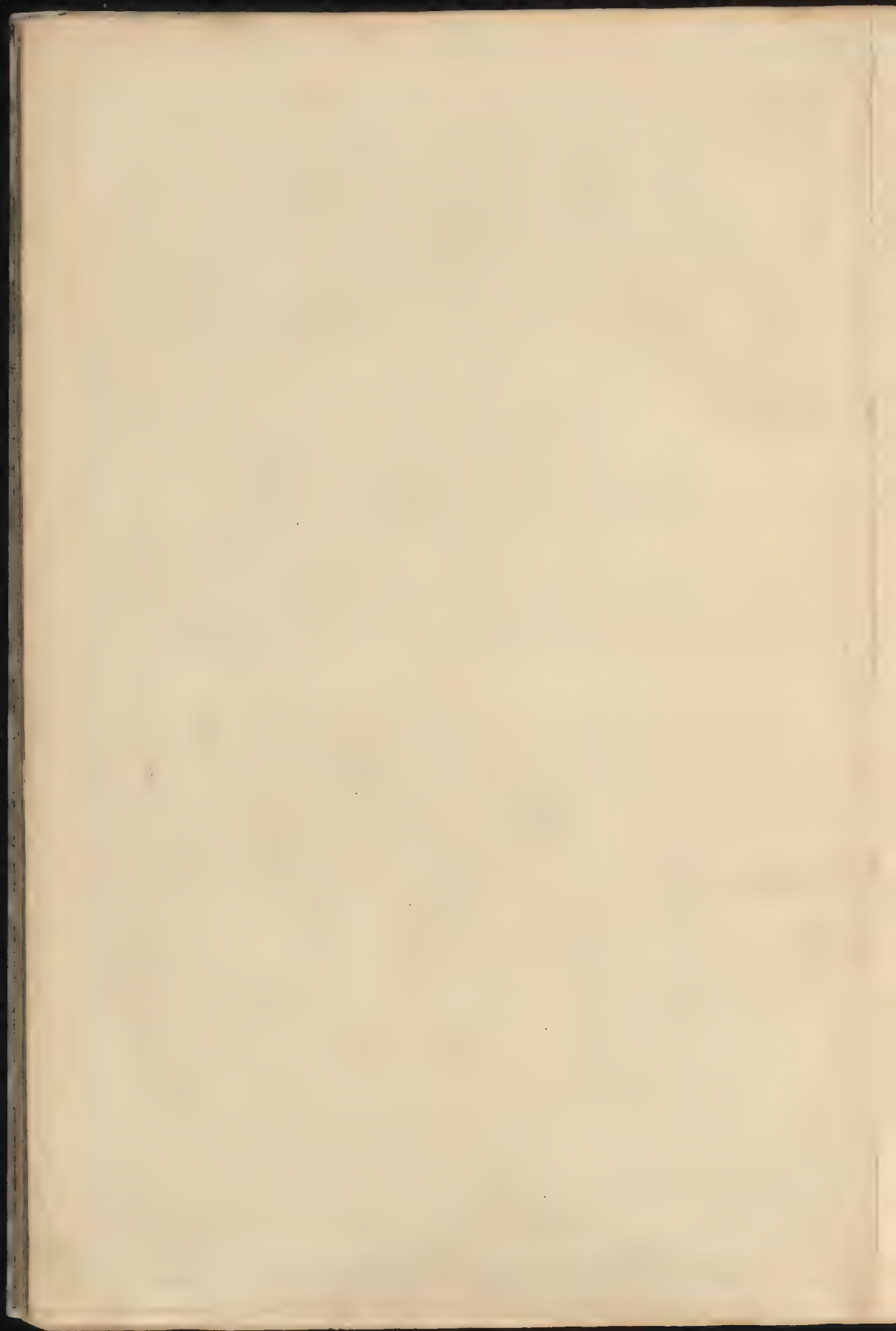
of both *Villas*, enters the *Tiber* by a Mill that is placed near the Temple of *Ceres*. The rest of this Plan, that contains Meadows, Vineyards, Woods, plowed Land, &c. will be found on Examination to answer *Pliny's* Description: but the whole may be better understood by the following *Index*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Tuscum, the Villa of Pliny. | i. Box cut into Names and other Forms. |
| a. The Gestatio, or Place for the Exercise of the Chariot. | k. The Pratulum or little Meadow in the Garden. |
| b. The Ambulatio, or Walk surrounding the Terraces. | l. The Imitation of the natural Face of some Country, in the Garden. |
| c. The Slope, with the Forms of Beasts cut in Box. | m. The Walk covered with Acanthus or Moss. |
| d. The Xystus or Terrace before the Porticus, and on the Sides of the House. | n. The Meadows that lay before the Gestatio. |
| e. The Hippodrome, or Plain so called, on the North Side of the House. | o. The Tops of the Hills covered with aged Trees. |
| f. Plane Trees on the straight Bounds of the Hippodrome. | p. The Underwood on the Declivity of the Hills. |
| g. Cypress Trees on the Semicircular Bounds of the Hippodrome. | q. Vineyards below the Underwoods |
| h. The Stibadium, and other Buildings in the Garden. | r. Cornfields. |
| | f. The River Tyber. |
| | t. The Temple of Ceres built by Mustius. |
| B. The Farm House. | G. A Place for Snails call'd Cochleare. |
| C. The Vivarium or Park. | H. The Glirarium or Place to keep Dormice in. |
| D. The Kitchen Garden. | I. An Osier Ground. |
| E. The Orchard. | K. The Aquæduct. |
| F. The Apiary. | |



Condition. Stability & adhesion





IF in the foregoing Work the Art of building Villas has been reduced to some Method, my Labours have not been entirely thrown away; since all Writings that contain Rules for any Art whatever, become more or less valuable according as those Rules are well or ill digested into order.

The Villa of Laurentinum shews what the Architect ought to observe, that would build a pleasant and convenient House on such a Situation, for a Person of Pliny's Taste and Quality. In the second Part I have endeavour'd to set forth the several Particulars which were observ'd by the Ancients in the Choice of Situations, and by several Examples to shew the Disposition of every Part about the Villa, but more especially those belonging to the Farm-house and Places built for Profit and the Conveniencies of Cattle, Fowls, &c. In the third Part has been seen the same Architect which probably built Laurentinum, judiciously varying the Rules he observ'd in that Villa, and adapting them to an House built upon a very different Situation, and for a different Season of the Year, as if he had endeavour'd in the Disposition of these two, to shew the Rules necessary to be observ'd in building all Country Houses of Pleasure. And tho' the Difference of Customs and Climates makes some of them seem of little Use in a more Northern Country; yet to the judicious Architect there are few Parts of either Villa of Pliny, that may not one Time or another be of Service even here, particularly of Laurentinum, That, as has been observ'd, being built for a Winter Villa; the Risings and Settings of the Sun indeed are mark'd in the Plans as proper to the Latitude of those Parts of Italy near Rome.

Pliny, whose Villas are the principal Subject of this Work, was (as may appear by his Writings) a Person of excellent Judgment in all the polite Arts, and as he lived under Trajan had an Opportunity of seeing the Performances of, and advising with Apollodorus, one of the greatest Architects that any Age produced; but whether this Artift, or Mustius that was sometimes employ'd by Pliny, or Pliny himself de-

fig'd these Villas, is not to be determin'd; but this is certain, that the Descriptions of them by Pliny shew that He was perfectly acquainted with the whole that was necessary to be understood in their Situation and Disposition.



to Rome 1772

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ERRATA.

Page 45. for *ante Cryptoporticus*, read *ante Cryptoporticum*. Page 85. for *delights to the Ear*, read *delights the Ear*. Page 60. for *were*, read *was*. Page 89. for *Sipunculi*, read *Siphunculi*. Dele in ſome Places one *l* in the Word *Callidus*. Page 92. for *Identidem*, read *Identidem*, and for *Oculi*, read *Oculi*.

